

## C. B. R. E. CHARTER HAS BEEN REVOKED

### LABOR NEWS

#### FROM COAST TO COAST

### MANY CARPENTERS ARE UNEMPLOYED

Trade has had in nearly all parts of the province and most of the local report members out of work, in very few districts trade is reported as good, says the Monthly Trade Report of the Ontario Provincial Council of Carpenters for December. This is a very serious situation especially at this time of the year with the winter in front of us and the prices of most of the necessities of life stay up at 60 cents. It is times like this when the members take more interest in the Government of the country and wish they had done this at the last election. If we had done this at the last election the pinch would not have been so hard, because the unemployment insurance put into effect which would have assisted the members materially at this time. The municipal elections will be held during the next few weeks let every member do his duty and get busy and see that their own men are put into the various elective positions. Several of the locals have already got their men selected and if the members get busy there is no reason why they should not elect their men.

Most of the furniture centres are working the eight hour day and from three to five days per week, this would be all right if the money was the same, but in this case it is the employers who are setting the hours and not the men, in the majority of cases the men are standing firm by their locals as they realize that they need a union just as much in these times as in any other. The trade in bricks and tile is only the locals that stand together during times like this who are in a position to take advantage of the change of trade in the winter months. Therefore, officers of all the locals should see that the interest of the members does not lag at this time, and members should attend every meeting and discuss the live questions that will come up during the next few weeks. Toronto had a very fine committee working during the month of November, they arranged a successful concert and dance on the third of December. Between four and five hundred attended and the fun went on until one o'clock in the morning. When promises of further entertainments during the winter had been given by the officials in charge.

### PURCHASE LESS IN U. S. A SOLUTION OF ADVERSE EXCHANGE.

"Explanation of the adverse Canadian exchange is to be found entirely in Canada's unfavorable balance of trade, which has been running at the rate of \$300,000,000 and \$400,000,000," says the Wall Street Journal in a recent issue.

"Canada cannot ship gold. Borrowing is not expedient. Nor, for the present at least, can she produce and sell enough to bring down this enormous balance.

"The only solution in sight for Canada is to produce and sell more and to curtail her heavy purchases on this side of the border."

### HIGH COST OF SHOES NOT DUE TO INCREASED WAGES.

"The public has been led to believe that the high cost of shoes is due to the increase in wages, while, as a matter of fact, no intelligent person, with the knowledge that the increase in wages did not exceed 45 cents per pair, would charge the shoe workers with being responsible for increasing the price of a \$3 shoe to \$10 and \$12 and a \$7 shoe to \$15," says the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

"Our members should not forget that a reduction in wages in any one factory or in any locality will result in similar reduction in other factories in other localities, so that in the end, insofar as the labor cost affects competition between manufacturers the situation will resume the same position as regards employment, except that the shoe workers will be working for lower wages."

### PROTEST REFUSAL TO PAY UNION WAGE

Collingwood Shipyards Case Placed Before Ministers.

A deputation, headed by President Tom Moore of the Trades and Labor Congress, and representing the different localities of the Collingwood shipyards, Toronto, met Hon. G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labor and Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine and Naval Affairs at the Labor Department on Tuesday morning.

Members of the deputation placed their side of the Collingwood dispute before the ministers, stating that a strike had been sanctioned because the company refused to pay the union wage of 90 cents an hour on the work of completing two ships for the Government, begun by the Dominion Shipyards Company before the latter failed. The Collingwood Company, in finishing the work, it is stated, will not pay employees more than 75 cents an hour.

The ministers heard the men's statements and stated that while they themselves could not take action, the case would be laid before the proper quarters to have it dealt with.

### ONTARIO MOTHERS' ALLOWANCE ACT CARES FOR 400 MOTHERS.

About 400 widowed mothers in Ontario have received checks for December under the Mothers' Allowance Act. There were 200 in November. In January it is expected that 600 mothers will be on the payroll. The checks will now be retroactive from October 1, as at first announced. It is said that this plan cannot be carried out. The rate of payment is \$4 a month to a widow with two children, \$45 for three children, \$50 for four children and \$55 for five or more children under 14 years of age.

### NOT CHARITY, BUT WORK, LABOR'S CRY

#### President Foster, of Montreal Trades Council, Speaks Out.

"We don't want charity, we want work," said President Foster, of the Montreal Trades and Labor Council, at a meeting of an unemployment committee at Montreal, last week. "and as we don't own the jobs we cannot very well make the work. The original labor movement throughout the world recognized what was coming. We tried to tell the world, we offered certain solutions—they were not accepted. Even today the attitude of organized labor throughout Canada, and in Montreal particularly, has been to try and divide up the work, accepting half a loaf instead of being on the street, but their proposals have been refused almost universally. We have men here today probably connected with companies, and now trying to solve the unemployment question, who are responsible for bringing only recently a large number of workers from Great Britain on the promise of work, and now they are on the street, and the change of trade in the winter months. Therefore, officers of all the locals should see that the interest of the members does not lag at this time, and members should attend every meeting and discuss the live questions that will come up during the next few weeks. Toronto had a very fine committee working during the month of November, they arranged a successful concert and dance on the third of December. Between four and five hundred attended and the fun went on until one o'clock in the morning. When promises of further entertainments during the winter had been given by the officials in charge.

### WORKERS SHOULD BE CONSULTED IN WELFARE WORK.

"We should encourage shop councils," said Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress, in a recent address. "Much good can be done by them. Workers repudiate the idea of a welfare work, not because of its imperfections, but because it is not of their creation. It is something devised by their employers and given to them. Most workers do not want to be consulted and to initiate something that feeling should be encouraged. Men should have more responsibility. Shop councils when welfare work such as medical attendance, nursing and many other things could be mutually arranged for. That is the only way to have a very considerable extent. That may be one reason why Great Britain has not experienced the deplorable effects that have taken place in some European countries. It is not a mistake of mental that workmen be given their own representation on shop councils."

### PART OF RESERVE UNEMPLOYED ARMY CAN BE DISSOLVED BY SHORTER HOURS

Workers Faced With a Condition They Cannot Understand in View of Education for Increased Production.

"Thousands of men have been suddenly faced with a condition which they cannot understand. In view of the education they have been receiving during the past seven years," said Tom Moore in a recent address. "These men were told that if we won the war, a broader and better and fairer civilization would be theirs. They must put into the discard their ideas of a shorter working day, they must stretch their vitality a little further as they did during the war. In order to build up the country after the waste of war, and to supply the exhausted stocks of all kinds of merchandise, there was a tremendous shortage of production of the ordinary necessities of life during the war, as millions of men were withdrawn from productive labor in the army, and millions more of men and women were employed in making munitions. Why, under these conditions, should involuntary poverty be forced upon so many of our people as soon after the war? In the larger industrial centres the temper of the men who are unemployed is one of danger. Many of them are men who have learned to know the meaning of the

### BRITISH RELIEF TO UNEMPLOYED

#### Many Workers Unable to Undertake Heavy Manual Labor.

LONDON, England (Friday)—Although Dr. T. J. Macnamara's speech on unemployment in the House of Commons on Wednesday night was sympathetic, the view is taken by many Labor men that the government still fails to realize the full extent of the measures needed to cope, even partially, with the distress. So far as the men who will be absorbed by road and building schemes are concerned, there is no criticism on the ground of inadequacy of relief, but it is felt that any municipal authority will find it almost impossible to fulfill the share allotted to them in the provision of special local relief works.

The £2,000,000 allocated for this work is to be distributed in grants, which must not exceed one-third of the wages bill. This means that local authorities will have to bear two-thirds of the cost of road repairs, owing to the difficulty of collecting present rates.

A modest estimate places the number of unemployed clerks and other sedentary workers at over 200,000 and in addition there are at least 150,000 women, many of them widows of soldiers who have children to maintain. The majority of these workers will be unable physically to undertake heavy manual labor and they will have nothing to live on except small insurance benefits and charity. The Labor Party had these workers chiefly in mind when it pressed for the renewal of the special maintenance donation.—C. E. M.

### PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE MANITOBA MOTHERS' ALLOWANCE ACT.

The Mothers' Allowances Commission of Manitoba has recommended that certain changes be effected in the Mothers' Allowances Act of the province, and that the necessary order-in-council be passed to extend the operation of the act, to enable assistance to be given where the father is living but is physically disabled, or where the father of a young family is in a penal institution, and where a mother is a Canadian citizen by birth, irrespective of her nationality, assumed through marriage to make cases of temporary eligibility under the act; to raise the age of children coming within the meaning of the act from 14 to 16 years; to make it obligatory upon all children of earning age to contribute toward the support of their parents where the latter are aged to require such assistance. They also recommend that mothers of one child only should not benefit under the act.

### BRITISH GOVERNMENT WILL ASK CANADA TO TAKE FARMERS.

A bill was introduced in the British Parliament last week by T. J. Macnamara, Minister of Labor, amending the Unemployment Insurance Act.

The measure rapidly passed through all its stages in the Lower House.

In keeping with the Prime Minister's campaign, Sir John Norton Griffiths appealed for an immediate scheme of state-aided emigration to the Dominion, and the Premier has taken steps to make it a reality. Some of the countries which could absorb, if necessary, a grant of from £100 to £200 per head.

### ON MONDAY YOU'RE BOSS; AFTER WHO?

On Monday next, January 3, the election of the City of Ottawa will be called upon to cast their ballot for the various offices in the gift of the municipality.

Wage-earners, whether they be property-owners or tenants, should make it a point to cast their ballot. A full expression of opinion is desirable at all times. Workers lose more than any other section of the community by their apathy on election day. Don't wait to be taken to the poll. Have enough interest in the affairs of Ottawa to cast your ballot. The Labor candidates are your candidates and as wage-earners you should not fail to cast your ballot.

Labor in its wisdom has deemed it inadvisable at this time to contest the mayoralty. Two candidates have presented themselves for election. They are Messrs. Joseph Kent and Frank H. Plant. Both of the contestants have had wide experience in the municipal life of the city. They have been members of the City Council and the Board of Control. Their records stand before the electors. Wage-earners should study the records of these men and support the one that has supported them. Mr. Plant's nomination paper was signed by Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and many other Labor officials.

For the Board of Control the wage-earners of this city have placed in nomination Messrs. John Cameron and Wm. Lodge. "Jack" Cameron has been the duly Labor representative on the City Council during the past year, and his record—the record of Labor—will compare favorably with the record of any member of the Board of Control. Mr. Lodge has had a wide experience in municipal matters. He has never been a member of the Board of Control, but as chairman of the Executive Council of the Ottawa Allied Trades and Labor Association for a number of years he has been in close touch with civic affairs. Workers should not fail to support these candidates. They are your own representatives, and if elected can be relied upon to guard your interests. With your other votes wage-earners should carry out the same procedure as in the case of the mayoralty. Many candidates are presenting themselves. Some of them have had previous municipal experience. Others have had dealings with Labor in a business way. Study these men's records and support and elect your friends, defeat and crush your enemies.

Rideau Ward is the only one where the wage-earners are contesting the full quota of seats. The Labor candidates in this ward are WM. PASCH and D. F. MacDONALD. In Capital Ward, MR. GEORGE PATRICK is the standard-bearer; in Dalhousie Ward MR. MICHAEL CAIN; in Victoria Ward, MR. CHAS. W. LEWIS; in Ottawa Ward, MR. MICHAEL BEAUBERT; in By Ward, MR. CHAS. GREENBERG. No candidates have been presented in Central Ward, Wellington Ward or St. George's Ward. Workers are urged to vote for their own candidates where they are presented, and in the wards where no Labor candidates seek election they should study the records of the men seeking office. Where only one Labor candidate is seeking election and the worker has two votes he should see to it that the Labor candidate gets the first call and in casting his second ballot he should make sure that he is casting it for a friend of the workers.

Only one candidate has been nominated for the Public School Board. He is MR. W. E. McCAGHERTY, in Capital Ward.

By electing all of the Labor candidates and the candidates who are sympathetic to the wage-earners the workers of this city will be assured of a square deal at the City Council during the year 1921.

In conclusion we again urge the workers of Ottawa to cast their ballot. Don't take things for granted. More elections have been lost for the working classes by their indifference than from any other cause. Show the same interest on election day as you do when you are voting on wage increases and better working conditions and shorter hours.

### CHURCHES AN OPEN SHOP

Call it An Attempt by Employers to Control the Church.

Labor is attempting to organize the churches and the Socialists of the Church in America. The Christian in America is being organized by the open shop policy. The open shop policy is being used by the employers to control the church. The open shop policy is being used by the employers to control the church. The open shop policy is being used by the employers to control the church.

### QUEBEC CIVIL SERVANTS RECEIVE CHARTER FROM CONGRESS.

At a large meeting of the Civil Service Association of the Province of Quebec, held at the Quebec Court House last week, the association received its charter as a member of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

### WANT MEDICAL TREATMENT IN UNEMPLOYMENT CRISIS.

A request that free medical service be extended to returned soldiers during the unemployment crisis has been received here from the secretary of the British Columbia branch of the United Mine Workers of America, G. W. V. A. In a letter to the various Workmen's Compensation Boards on request, at present being determined from time to time by the department, during the time as facilities exist for manufacturing and supplying such appliances to ex-members of the forces.

### BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO SUBSIDIZE UNIONS.

The British Government is making an effort to end the deadlock with the building trade unions over the building industry subsidy. The building industry subsidy absorbs \$6,000,000 unemployed ex-service men.

A final offer of concessions has been made, the chief of which is understood, are that the unions shall be paid a grant for every ex-service man accepted, and that guarantees shall be given against unemployment in the industry. The Government lays down as an essential condition that the unions shall accept a minimum of 5,000 ex-service men.

### MAN TECHNICAL SCHOOLS GOING IN THE COUNTRY

#### Federal Government's Scheme of Assisting Education a Great Help.

More than 60,000 pupils enrolled during the year ended June 30, 1920 under the Federal Government's scheme of assisting technical education throughout the provinces. Of this number 51,827 attended evening courses and 8,512 took their training during the day. There were also 207 receiving correspondence instruction in British Columbia and Alberta. These figures were announced on Tuesday by Dr. L. W. Gill, Director of Technical Education.

There were a total of 1,318 teachers in the various provinces, of whom 1,423 were at evening schools, 234 at day schools and three in correspondence departments. The total number of schools in the Dominion, where technical or vocational training was under way under the act, was 139. Of these 98 were evening, 12 day, and 29 day and evening.

Ontario has most.

Ontario led with 38 evening and 13 day and evening schools; Nova Scotia, 28 evening; Quebec, 15 evening, 2 day and 4 day and evening. During the school year, ending June 30, Prince Edward Island was the only province where advantage had not been taken of the federal scheme. An agricultural and technical school has since been opened there, however.

Dr. Gill stated that the expenditure during the school year had been about half of the appropriation, which was \$700,000. For this amount expended by the Dominion Government there was a similar amount spent by the provinces under the terms of the act. In all the provinces except Saskatchewan and Prince Edward Island special officers had been appointed to superintend the work of the vocational training schools, and Dr. Gill stated that he had found the provinces anxious to work harmoniously with the Dominion Government in this matter. With the development of the work, however, it had become evident that there must be provision for greater accommodation in the way of technical schools and for the better training of teachers.

Training For Teachers.

To overcome the shortage of suitably trained instructors Dr. Gill suggested that a national institution be established, with the co-operation of the provinces, where teachers could be trained. In the provinces of the province, where teachers are trained, and have two such institutions, one east and the other west of the Great Lakes.

The portion of the grant available for training of teachers during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1921, will be \$200,000, and it is hoped and expected that the amount will be developed to such an extent by the time that the full amount will be needed.

### MINERS VOTE TO RETURN AT RHODDA COAL FIELD.

Striking miners in the Rhodda coal field district on Monday voted to return to work pending negotiations between their employers and the South Wales executive committee. A general strike of the miners in the district ceased on Monday, December 22, following the report of the company to reinstate eleven men dismissed on the ground that their work was not remunerative to the firm.

### UNITED MINE WORKERS COMPLETELY REORGANIZE MINERS IN DISTRICT 18

#### New Wage Agreement Negotiated Carrying With it Same Advances As Won For Miners in United States.

One of the important achievements of the United Mine Workers in the last two years was the complete reorganization of District 18, British Columbia, says the Mine Workers' Journal. The One Big Union—that destructive outfit that would wipe out the United Mine Workers of America if it could—obtained a foothold in District 18 and caused much trouble for the leaders of the United Mine Workers of America. They held up their hands and said they knew they were in a bad way. They held up their hands and said they knew they were in a bad way. They held up their hands and said they knew they were in a bad way.

### DIRECTOR INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE.

#### RELIEF SCHEMES ARE READY FOR MUNICIPALITIES



ALBERT THOMAS, Director of the International Labor Office, who will preside at the Second International Conference, which will be held shortly in Belgium. The permanent headquarters of the International Labor Office are located at the League of Nations, Geneva.

### C. B. R. E. CHARTER HAS BEEN REVOKED

The charter held since December 17, 1917, by the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees from the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has been revoked by the executive council of the Congress and notification sent to the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, under date of December 14, 1920.

Full details will appear in our next issue.

### C.N.R. FAILED TO NAME BOARD MEMBER

#### Minister of Labor Appoints Mr. F. H. McGuigan, of Toronto.

The management of the Canadian National Railways having failed to nominate anyone to represent them on the Board of Conciliation granted in response to the request of the employees of that company in the dispute over the famous "Hanna order," Hon. G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labor, has named F. H. McGuigan, of Toronto, to represent the employees on that board, and Mr. McGuigan and the employees' representative, David Campbell, of Regina, have been requested to meet and select a chairman. Should they fail to agree, the Minister of Labor has power to nominate a chairman. The employees' representative was named some time ago, but the company failed to name anyone within the time allowed under the Act, and though the time for doing so was considerably extended, still failed to submit a name. The Minister, in naming Mr. McGuigan, therefore exercised the authority given him under the Lemieux Act.

### WINNIPEG RAILWAY UNION OFFICIALS DISCUSSING THE ANNOUNCEMENT FROM THE CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY THAT WORKING HOURS PER WEEK WOULD BE REDUCED FOR THE WINTER MONTHS IN CHARGE OF CANADIAN REPRESENTATION.

Winnipeg railway union officials discussing the announcement from the Canadian National Railway that working hours per week would be reduced for the winter months in charge of Canadian representation. The union officials are discussing the announcement from the Canadian National Railway that working hours per week would be reduced for the winter months in charge of Canadian representation. The union officials are discussing the announcement from the Canadian National Railway that working hours per week would be reduced for the winter months in charge of Canadian representation.

### IS PRACTICALLY PLAN OF STATE INSURANCE

#### New Workmen's Compensation Act Effective Jan. 1.

By the Workmen's Compensation Act, which becomes effective January 1, 1921, workmen in the province of Manitoba—some under what is practically a system of state insurance. Workmen's Compensation has been operative in the province since 1917, but the employees dealt with the insurance companies, whereas from January they will deal directly with the body representing the state, the Workmen's Compensation Board, which will maintain a common accident fund, out of which compensation payments and the cost of administration will be met.

Under the new act the compensation to be paid to a worker for total disability is 65-75% of his wages. In the event of death, the widow will get \$30 a month until she dies or re-marries, and, in addition, she will be allowed \$1.00 for each child up to the fourth, the maximum allowance being \$60 a month.

Make it a "clean sweep"—Elect the entire Labor slate.

### MUNICIPALITIES TO GRANT RELIEF FOR ONE WEEK ON PRESENTATION OF CERTIFICATE.

#### Municipalities to Grant Relief For One Week on Presentation of Certificate.

In a communication forwarded to all the Provincial Prime Ministers by the Minister of Labor, the Department with reference to the participation in some relief disbursed by municipalities in the present unemployment situation is set forth. As previously stated, the Dominion Government will arrange for a refund to the municipalities of one-third of the money disbursed for relief purposes, and it is stated that, insofar as the Dominion is concerned, the relief plans may be proceeded with whenever the municipalities think it necessary.

Certain conditions are set forth in the Minister's communication to the Provincial Prime Ministers. Relief is to be granted by the municipality only on presentation of a certificate from the superintendent of the nearest employment office that the applicant is unable to obtain employment for only one week, and the relief granted by the municipality must be sufficient to maintain the applicant during the week. At the expiration of the week, the certificate may return for another certificate, when, if possible, he will be given a statement of the nearest employment office that he is unable to obtain employment at the time of his first application, may do so later on.

Supplies of the certificate which are to be issued from the employment offices have already been printed as in the past. They will be in the hands of the provincial employment service officials this week. The firm calls for particular attention to the fact that the usual occupation, nationally, during the period during which he has been unemployed. If employment cannot be offered, the superintendent signs a statement to that effect. The applicant then presents the form to the relief officer who endorses on the reverse side the name of the relief officer. The relief officer also attaches a statement to that effect, in amount stated has been granted. In this way it may be known at any time just what amount has been disbursed by any municipality, and the Department has been granted. The relief officer also attaches a statement to that effect, in amount stated has been granted. In this way it may be known at any time just what amount has been disbursed by any municipality, and the Department has been granted.

### C. N. R. WESTERN UNIONS NOT TO REDUCE STAFFS.

Winnipeg railway union officials discussing the announcement from the Canadian National Railway that working hours per week would be reduced for the winter months in charge of Canadian representation. The union officials are discussing the announcement from the Canadian National Railway that working hours per week would be reduced for the winter months in charge of Canadian representation. The union officials are discussing the announcement from the Canadian National Railway that working hours per week would be reduced for the winter months in charge of Canadian representation.

# Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press

J. A. P. HAYDON, M.C., Editor. A. B. BLACKBURN, Circulation Mgr.

OFFICIAL ORGAN ALLIED TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL OF OTTAWA.

ENDORSED BY Hamilton District Trades and Labor Council.

Hamilton Building Trades Council.

Associated Federal Employes (Every member a subscriber.)

Entered at Ottawa Post Office as Second Class Postage.

## The Canadian Labor Press

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS, LIMITED. Toronto Office: 50-52 PAGE BLDG., 45 JARVIS ST. Owned and Controlled Exclusively by Organized Labor. Every Member of the Executive Staff Union Men.

A WEEKLY NEWS LETTER.

### REACTION-REVOLUTION UNITY

THE records of the National Erectors' Association, one of the United States steel trust's adjuncts, show it has paid money to the I.W.W.

This was divulged in New York City at hearings by a state committee that is investigating the housing situation.

Secretary Cheney of the association naturally professed ignorance of the purpose for which this money was paid. He said he "did not know" whether the iron erectors secretly pay agents of the I.W.W. But he did acknowledge that his association was not fighting the I.W.W. very hard. This latter admission is most significant, when the steel owners' relentless opposition to organized labor is recalled.

It was brought out at the hearings that no employer of union labor can secure steel from the steel trust, its subsidiaries, or the Bethlehem Steel Company. Other testimony showed a nation-wide spy system to make this blacklist effective, with the National Erectors' Association one of the directing forces.

It probably will never be known how close the steel trust and its allies and the I.W.W. have knitted their mutual hatred of organized labor.

It will never be known how many attempts of workers to organize have been defeated by revolutionists in the pay of employers.

Trade unionists have repeatedly made this claim, but a trustful public accepts the word of reaction, which would hardly confess its guilt.

Of especial significance at this time, however, is the silence on reaction-revolution unity by those citizens who are fearful that the trade union movement will be captured by "borers from within."

Organized labor is competent to handle its internal affairs, and suggests that its advisers devote their energies to the causes for unrest.

But our advisers ignore the suggestion. Eagle-eyed editors exhort, statesmen shout from the watch tower and publicists discuss the evil days that are upon labor.

The records now show that the "borers from within" are an affinity with employers who would blacklist trade unionists and who confess that they do not fight revolutionists "very hard."

And the eagle-eyed editors, watch-tower statesmen and infallible publicists are silent on the exposure.

They may cease advising labor until the present awkward incident is forgotten.

### WE ARE CERTAIN

WHEN Bob Russell was released a few weeks ago the Canadian Labor Press stated that his release was secured by the activities of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada; the Winnipeg Defense Committee and the One Big Union, notwithstanding. The Winnipeg Defense Committee and the One Big Union have thrived off the imprisonment of these men and now the One Big Union Bulletin of Winnipeg, in a recent issue, comes out with the bold statement that the One Big Union had no influence with the Government. We have contended for quite a long time that the only organization that was sincere in its endeavors to secure the release of the Winnipeg strike leaders was the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. The One Big Union and the Winnipeg Defense Committee, allied each to the other, made a lot of noise. They threatened to turn the Dominion of Canada upside down. They even sent emissaries to Great Britain to tell the British workers of the "sad" plight of the Canadian toilers. The result of this campaign is well known to the readers of the Canadian Labor Press. The Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council has always been in close touch with the situation and with the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. When the policy of the latter body was formulated it was after consultation with the former. The One Big Union Bulletin declares: "The O.B.U. is pretty nearly certain that the O.B.U. had little influence with the Government." We are sure of it.

### PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

THE British House of Lords upheld the principle of proportional representation for Ireland. It is a great advance. Really effective proportional voting, honestly carried out, is, in our opinion, the only peaceful solution for many democratic and social problems. Wherever it has been tried it has been successful, and, in more than a few instances, has averted serious danger of collision and civil war. The more we consider the difficult and even threatening conditions in Canada today, the more firmly are we convinced that only by Proportional Representation, initiative by and referendum of the whole of the adult population, can we hope to solve peacefully and advantageously the many troublesome questions which press for settlement. Our present system is obviously quite hopeless.

### Across the Atlantic.

What Our Brethren in the Motherland Are Doing.

#### OUR WEEKLY BRITISH LETTER

WESTMINSTER, England, (Friday)—The King's speech on the prorogation of Parliament refers to unemployment as the darkest cloud on the horizon and expresses the hope that the new Government of Ireland will bring about the friendship of the Irish people.

After the conclusion of the business of the sitting in the House of Commons last night the Lord Commissioners appeared in the robes of their degree, directed the Clerk of the Black Rod to summon the House of Commons to hear the King's commission read. On the arrival of the Speaker, who was accompanied by the Prime Minister and other members of the House of Commons, the commission directing the royal assent to be given to the bills agreed upon by both Houses was read. The Lord Chancellor then read the King's speech.

Dealing with foreign affairs, the speech announced that relations with foreign powers continue to be of a friendly nature, except in policy having been conducted in close cooperation with the Allies. The situation which has arisen in Greece will require the earnest attention of the Government, who will endeavor to reach a solution compatible with Britain's joint responsibilities. The hope is expressed that trade with Russia will be resumed, and Poland and her neighbors will compose their political differences.

International Good-Will. Mandates have been accepted, the speech continues, under the Covenant of the League of Nations, in respect of Mesopotamia, Palestine, certain parts of Africa and other German possessions in the Pacific Ocean, south of the Equator. The mandates for German South-west Africa and the German possessions in the Pacific will be generally administered by the governments of South Africa, the Dominion of New Zealand and the Commonwealth of Australia. As to the League of Nations, His Majesty states: "It is my earnest hope that the spirit of harmony and goodwill between the nations manifested at the Assembly is an augury of the value of the League as a force making for conciliation and peace throughout the world."

Gratified reference is made to the return of the Prince of Wales from his Australian visit. Confidence is expressed that the people of India, who are so anxious to see their country well known, will accept his visit as a proof of the earnest and unflinching hope that their legislators will so fulfill the responsibilities entrusted to them as to bring increased prosperity and contentment to all people in India. The public are thanked for their sacrifices involved in the present heavy taxation, for the redemption of debt and the obligations arising out of the great war.

Unity Hoped For. As to Ireland and the new Government Bill, His Majesty says: "It is my earnest hope that all classes of people in Ireland will insist upon the return of the constitutional method, which alone can put an end to the terrible events which now threaten to ruin that country, and make possible reconciliation and lasting peace."

The darkest cloud on the horizon—the growing amount of unemployment—his speech continues, now springs not so much from internal causes, but from the contraction of export trade due to the poverty of other nations, and their inability to secure credits for the purpose of placing orders in this country. The problem of restoring trade is receiving the close and earnest attention of ministers.

### CATHOLICS DEMAND SOCIAL LEGISLATION

Want Costs of Production of Staple Commodities.

The Social Action Department of the National Catholic Welfare Council of the United States has sent to the press the following statement: "The following are the facts which call for congressional action. It is shown that in the next few months will intensify the situation rather than lighten it. The Social Action Department of the National Catholic Welfare Council of the United States therefore urges that Congress seriously consider the following proposals, most of which are a part of the history of the program of social reconstruction or follow therefrom:

1.—Retention of excess profits taxes and income taxes.

2.—Federal investigation and publication of the costs of production of staple commodities.

3.—Federal bureau to study and spread knowledge about co-operative societies, including co-operative banks.

4.—The regulation of the meat packing industry.

5.—A federal employment service.

6.—A national labor board similar in general to the national work labor board.

7.—The exemption of co-operative societies from anti-trust prosecution.

8.—Provision for a system of personal credit for farmers.

### THE CONSTITUTIONAL HORSE

A traveling salesman noticed that a farmer was having trouble with his horse. It would start, go slowly for a short distance, and then stop again. Thereupon the farmer would have great difficulty in getting it started. Finally the traveler approached and asked, solicitously, "Is your horse sick?" "No, he is not," replied the farmer. "Is he balky?" "No, he is not," replied the farmer. "Is he being overworked?" "No, he is not," replied the farmer. "Is he being starved?" "No, he is not," replied the farmer. "Is he being mistreated?" "No, he is not," replied the farmer. "Is he being overfed?" "No, he is not," replied the farmer. "Is he being overworked?" "No, he is not," replied the farmer. "Is he being starved?" "No, he is not," replied the farmer. "Is he being mistreated?" "No, he is not," replied the farmer. "Is he being overfed?" "No, he is not," replied the farmer.

### WOULDN'T TAKE A CHANCE

"Why don't you get out and hustle?" Hard work never killed anybody," remarked the philosophical gentleman to whom Ratus applied for a little charity. "You're mistaken, dar, boss," replied Ratus. "I lost four wives that way."

### THESE ARE YOUR MEN FOR THE BOARD OF CONTROL FOR 1921



JOHN CAMERON, his record is before you and needs no comment from us.

### MORE HAS BEEN DONE FOR LABOR IN PAST FIVE YEARS THAN PREVIOUS FIFTY

The Sacredness of Human Life is Part of the Policy of the Trade Union Movement, Declares Tom Moore.

Extracts from a recent address by Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

In the peace treaty the desires of labor were recognized by the Allied statesmen. They declared that peace treaty made by diplomats was not enough. Section thirteen of the treaty has a preamble to the effect that there can be no permanent peace throughout the world so long as social and industrial injustices remain unalleviated. It follows with the declaration that the laborer will help the situation and help to bring about a condition which the workers throughout the world are demanding. We must look at world conditions and not at conditions in Canada only. More has been done for labor in the past five years than in the previous fifty years. The men on the battlefields, fighting with the men of other countries found out that many of their prejudices were without foundation. Enslavement of man by man, making what the men of other countries could do some things that they thought they alone could do. The Canadian learned that men of the other Allied nations do some things which as well as he could. Today there is a better understanding amongst the great masses of the workers than there ever was before. Therefore those in control of industry can not administer things here regardless of world conditions. The present system of electing members to the House of Commons makes for dissatisfaction and unrest by depriving minorities of the right to be heard. The workers are fast losing faith in our present form of government and the authorities constituted under it. It is essential to every great extent, of our present system of voting.

### PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION—AN ANTIDOTE FOR DIRECT ACTION.

By J. A. P. Haydon.

In all parts of Canada there is the general opinion that the present Government is not representative of the people. We want a Government that any Government, no matter how constituted, would find the same cry raised against it at the present time. Why? Simply because our system of electing members to the House of Commons makes for dissatisfaction and unrest by depriving minorities of the right to be heard. The workers are fast losing faith in our present form of government and the authorities constituted under it. It is essential to every great extent, of our present system of voting.

Realizing that a free and representative Parliament is the first essential of good government, Labor organizations in this and other countries have been foremost in the advocacy of the proportional representation system of voting. Labor has found by investigation that proportional representation is the only just system under which various schools of thought will be allowed expression. Under this system all important minorities are given an opportunity for representation according to their voting strength.

### THESE ARE YOUR MEN FOR THE BOARD OF CONTROL FOR 1921

These are the men for the Board of Control for 1921. They are the men who have been chosen by the workers of Canada to represent them on the Board of Control. They are the men who have been chosen by the workers of Canada to represent them on the Board of Control. They are the men who have been chosen by the workers of Canada to represent them on the Board of Control.

What is true of these elections is true of all elections. Never shall we secure Government of the people for the people and by the people until we have proportional representation voting system. When the new Federal Franchise Act was in the Committee stage in the House of Commons the President of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada together with the representatives of the various unions of the different railway brotherhoods, made a formal request to the Government that the proportional representation principle should be adopted in the acts. Their request was turned down. Labor in Canada has for many years sought to have this form of voting established, but up to the present they have not been successful.

There is a feeling amongst the people of Canada that the adoption of this system would go far towards renewing faith in our present system of Government. Labor is opposed to direct action and for that reason, if for no other, it believes that the proportional representation system should be adopted. If it is not, the number of those who will turn to direct action for the settlement of political wrongs will be greatly augmented.

### Here's To Woman.

Once Our Superior, Now Our Equal.—Cain.

#### WOMEN TO HEAR DIVORCE CASES IN LONDON NOW

Women will take their place with men for the first time in juries at the high courts in Great Britain after the Christmas holidays.

Nearly 2,000 divorce petitions will be heard in the first term during which women will be called to serve on the juries.

A majority of cases are undefended and will be tried without juries.

#### MOTHERS ARE PENSIONED.

All but eight states have adopted some form of mothers' pension, reports the United States federal children's bureau. These states have recognized the principle that children should not be taken from their mothers because of poverty alone, says the report.

It is stated that while large sums have been made in some ways the amount in general is far too small. The increased cost of living has not been met and the purpose of the laws is not attained.

#### SANITARY CONDITIONS AND A REAL PAY DAY.

By Venus M. Health, Typographical Union No. 16.

My reason for joining a union was the bright prospect of work in a union office with sanitary conditions, a real pay day, and real gentlemen and ladies as co-workers, contrasted with the dreadful conditions endured for three years in non-union offices.

At the age of 14, my sister Alice and I were taken to a dark, dirty shop to learn to set type. Windows opened on a court and light to see gasoline torches were used. Poor light caused me to have granulated eyelids. The floor had a thick coating of tobacco spit. The towel was so black and thick it could stand alone. Often there was neither soap nor water to wash up with.

The first few weeks we received no pay, later we were to have \$1.50 weekly, but that was not forthcoming on pay day and often was several weeks behind. One of the workers said her mother counted on the \$1.50 she would bring home to buy something for Sunday. The money was not paid and she quit. Father came around and insisted we be paid. Sometimes part of it was collected. When too much was a time I went around to other offices and worked, but the first boss always came and tried to get me back.

At 6 a. m. to 6 p. m. or later, until work in hand was finished, I was sent on errands, and down a business street with oil cans for oil. That hurt my pride. The proprietor and his wife both worked. The wife frequently had us race with her. I can understand now that it was to speed up production.

My sister got a job put to work. \$8 little money came in that week. Two of the tourists were taken home with the boss to board out salary. One tourist tired of that and had a telegram sent to him saying his mother was dead and succeeded in getting out of town. The other frequently slept in a waste paper box and could not get out until he was freed. The office was frequently moved, to locations each worse than the former ones. They could not understand it was cheaper to pay rent than to have a printing office. The proprietors kept moving their home until finally they took a single room and arranged to get the hotel in exchange for printing. The office was moved to a hotel basement, but was only allowed to remain a week. The next morning was to be building full of barbed wire and the vibrations of the press shook the building.

My sister quit and found work in a union office. That was the first I knew a union existed and that conditions were better there. Sister Clara started to learn and was put in a feeding room, printing and setting power with one foot while she stood on the other. This made her very sick.

At this stage such a gloom possessed me that I wanted to quit. Father used for my money, I being a minor, and then I lost out in that office for good. It was then that I had the chance to finish my apprenticeship in a union office. The thoughts of a real pay day and better working conditions brought smiles to chase away the gloom. I joined the union as an apprentice, not telling father until after I was initiated, because he would object to it. Union membership was not required at that time, but I wanted to join in my lot with successful people.

My early views of non-union conditions have not been altered by a quarter century's observation. Most non-union offices operate with big money. One large office in Chicago conducts a school to teach printers, that it may help. The help leaves as soon as they know anything. Open shops are not friendly to women workers. I would have been crowded from the trade years ago had I not joined a union that believes "an injury to one is the concern of all."

A union card is a guaranty that one has graduated at the trade, while an open office student is to start one with a small salary and raise when they think the worker is worth more, not wishing to give credit for time worked in other offices.

Proprietors have a strong organization should the workers. The Typographical Union has business card carriers on a par with the best and they obtain raises in matters sent to treat with the boss, and they obtain raises in salary without any effort on our part. One standing solidly behind the committee. Now have each individual to treat separately for a raise. No would even be given a raise.

The Typographical Union has a beautiful home at Colorado Springs for sick and aged members, an old age pension, a mortuary benefit, sick benefit society, a hospital for the sick, and lots in various cemeteries. It also conducts a school.

(In a recent contest by Life and Labor, the above story was amongst the prize-winning essays on "What has my union done for me—and why I joined my union."—Editor.)

#### OFFICERS EASILY PLEASED.

"You say you served in France?" asked the restaurant proprietor, as he sampled the new cook's first soup. "Yes, sir, officers' cook for two years and wounded twice."

"You're a lucky man. It's a wonder the shell didn't kill you."—American Legion Weekly.

## WILLIAMS NEW SCALE



THE enduring tone quality for which the Williams New Scale Piano is noted, is due to its flawless design and construction. We are proud of the fact also that the Williams is a true "Canadian-made" instrument which holds its own in comparison with any pianos produced in the world. Many great Artists give it unstinted praise. Discriminating people who purchased a Williams instrument many years ago affirm that its pure, resonant tone is as good today after years of use, as it was when purchased.

Select a Williams for your home. It will give you life-long pleasure and its true musical quality will prove a constant inspiration.

THE WILLIAMS-PIANO CO. Limited. Canada's Oldest and Largest Piano Makers. OTTAWA ONTARIO

### Pure CHIROPRACTIC Straight

Have you heard about it? If you have any ailment investigate before it is too late. Do it now. See or call DE. J. W. DAVIS, D.C., Ph.D., Palmer Graduate, Phone A. 7458, Suite 104, 164 Victoria Street, Toronto. Next to Shea's. Office Hours—11 a.m.—2 p.m. 4:30 p.m. to 7 p.m. Literature sent on request. Evenings by appointment.

### The Standard Paint Company of Canada, Limited.

Manufacturers RU-BER-OID ROOFING. 52 VICTORIA SQUARE MONTREAL

### DOMINION RAINCOAT COMPANY

Special imports of English Trench Coats and all lines of rain garments for ladies and gentlemen. 11 Yonge St. Arcade TORONTO, Ont.

### THE McFARLANE SHOE, Limited

61 De NORMANVILLE STREET MONTREAL, Quebec.

### Armstrong Cork & Insulation Co. Limited

902 MCGILL BUILDING, MONTREAL, Que. and Toronto, Ont. NONPAREIL INSULATING MATERIALS.

### GREAT WEST ELECTRIC COMPANY, Ltd.

61-63-65 Albert Street Winnipeg. Wholesale Electrical Supplies and Apparatus. Laco Lamp—Eden Washer—Century Motors—Royal Vacuum Cleaners.

### Canada Grip Nut Company, Limited

RAILWAY SUPPLIES. McGill Building, Montreal. Factory—St. John's P.Q. Branch—McArthur Bldg., Winnipeg.

### ACME COAL AND COKE CO'Y, Limited

Anthracite and Bituminous Dependable Coal and Coke R. 615 C. P. R. Building TORONTO, Ont.

### MACDONALD'S PRINCE OF WALES



The Workman's favorite chew—everywhere. 2 sizes 15¢ & 20¢

# LABOR NEWS FROM COAST TO COAST

## OTTAWA.

**A good team—Cameron and Lodge.**

**LEATHER WORKERS' CONDITIONS.**  
General Organizer Frank Lafortune of the United Leather Workers' International Union addressed the last regular meeting of the local leather workers. He reviewed conditions in the trade throughout Eastern Canada and reported that at the present time there was little employment in that industry and that some of the schemes of the employers to reduce wages and increase hours. The union had received many of these moves and are prepared to continue to do so. It was reported at the meeting that one of the local firms has recently laid off a number of workers and has increased the hours of those remaining by four in the week. This matter is being taken up by the union.

**Plant for Mayor of Ottawa, 1921.**

**LAUNDRY WORKERS PRO-GRISSING.**  
Brief mention was made in these columns last week of the new international organization of Laundry Workers. Another meeting was held during the week and another large quote of laundry workers joined the new organization. The charter from the international headquarters has arrived and the new union will be known as Local 275, Laundry Workers' International Union. At the last meeting it was learned that some of the female workers were receiving as low as \$6 per week.  
All laundry workers are urged to attend the next meeting announcement of which will be made later. Any information concerning the new organization may be had on application to Mr. Chas. W. Lewis or Mr. J. A. P. Hayden, members of the organization committee of the Ottawa Allied Trades and Labor Association.

**Remember that you are a worker on election day.**

**LOCAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE COUNCIL ORGANIZED.**

Under authority of the Employment Office Co-Ordination Act, a local employment service council was organized at a meeting in the Ontario Government Public Employment Office on Wednesday last week.

Messrs. George Crane (contractor) and Wm. P. Grant (returned soldier merchant) represented the employers and Messrs. J. A. P. Hayden, (returned soldier) and Mich. Kavanagh represented the employees.  
After the duties of the council were defined the employers group proposed a chairman which was unanimously agreed upon.

The present unemployment situation was discussed and a communication was sent to the Board of Control requesting the City of Ottawa to open up work as far as possible. The superintendent of the Government Employment Office at present turned the contact of the present men were registered as being out of work in the City of Ottawa.

**Jos. McGuire is a member of the I. L. P., but not an endorsed candidate.**

**TARIFF COMMISSION MEETS HERE MONDAY.**

The final meeting of the Tariff Commission has been arranged to take place in Ottawa on Monday, January 3. While the meeting is called primarily to hear evidence from Ottawa and neighboring districts, it is probable that the large interests which have appeared before the commission from time to time, will take opportunity to make a final statement of their case. Following the meeting the commission will begin the actual work of preparing their recommendations for submission to the Cabinet.  
Labor's policy, as formulated at the Windsor Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, will be presented by President Tom Moore on behalf of the executive council. The Ottawa Allied Trades and Labor Association will also present the policy of the local organized workers, and will be in keeping with the policy formulated by the workers at their past convention. We understand that the Ottawa Branch of the Independent Labor Party also contemplates presenting a tariff policy.

**"I am in favor of increasing the wage standards of all workers."—Alderman Grace.**

## HAMILTON.

**Vote for the Labor candidates.**

**HAMILTON LABOR PARTY'S COSTLY ERROR.**  
There is a mix-up over the nominations for the Board of Education in one of the wards at Hamilton and the Labor party threatens to carry the matter to the courts. Owing to a misunderstanding of the situation, the Labor party nominated two candidates without stipulating that one was for a one-year term and the other for a two-year term. Frank Hill was the only nominee for the shorter term, and was declared elected. The result is that the two Labor candidates, Mrs. Inman and E. H. Mitchell, are candidates for the two-year seat, with a third candidate, A. T. Enlow, in the field against them. The Labor party did not have of the difference in the terms of service on the board until too late to rectify the mistake.

**Be a union man 365 days of the year.**

**EASTERN CANADA.**

No personalities have been indulged in by the Labor candidates.

**HALIFAX LABOR'S SOLUTION FOR UNEMPLOYMENT.**  
The following resolution was passed at the regular weekly meeting on Tuesday, December 21, of the Halifax County Branch of the Independent Labor Party:  
Whereas, at the present time, and

in the immediate future, the unemployment situation in the City of Halifax is serious, with no signs of immediate relief from the ordinary channels of industry, we, the Halifax Branch of the Independent Labor Party, now in session, do hereby invite the attention of the Government of Canada and Nova Scotia, and the City Council of the City of Halifax, to the fact that certain work, which can be performed in winter, can be done in summer, without additional cost, is at present dormant;  
Be it resolved, that we petition the aforementioned Government and the City Council of Halifax, to open up immediately any work possible, in order to temporarily relieve the stagnant industrial situation.  
Be it further Resolved, that copies of the resolution be forwarded to the Premier of the Dominion of Canada, the Premier of Nova Scotia, and the Major and City Council of Halifax.

**Plant has always been a friend of the wage-earners.**

**WINDSOR PUPILS UNDER WEIGHT.**

More than one-half of the public school children of Windsor are under weight, according to a report to the board of education by its medical officer. The reason was not stated but the board is considering whether it is lack of nourishment.

**A vote for Labor is a vote for yourself.**

**GLACE BAY MINERS SIGN MONTREAL AGREEMENT.**  
The Montreal contract was signed by members of the U. M. W. executive and Dominion Coal Company officials at Glace Bay, N.S., last week. The employees of the company will receive their back money amounting to about \$25 each on New Year's Eve. Members of the U. M. W. executive next proceeded to the mainland and will sign the contract with the Acadia and other smaller companies. The Minto, N.B., miners are now working under the award of the Royal Commission, and if possible a new contract providing for these rates will be signed for the year.

**Select your friends—Defeat your enemies.**

**CAPITAL WARD'S CHOICE**

LABOR'S CHOICE IN OTTAWA WARD.

## ALDERMANIC CANDIDATE IN DALHOUSIE WARD.

LABOR'S CHOICE IN OTTAWA WARD.

## ACCIDENTS INCREASE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

**This Year's Claims For Death and Injury Higher.**

There were 20,598 accidents in all industries in British Columbia this year, up to December 23, according to a statement by E. H. S. Winn, chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board. This number is 2,323 in excess of the total for all of last year. The number of fatal accidents this year was 197, while last year 193 deaths occurred.  
The total amount of money paid for compensation, pensions, widows' pensions, and medical aid this year was \$1,981,755, while last year's total was \$1,333,390.  
During 1920, as in 1919, logging was the most hazardous occupation in the province, logging claims for compensation this year numbering 4,377.  
The figures prepared by Mr. Winn show that the payrolls in the industries of the province totalled last year \$126,529,760, and the number of men employed was 193,227. For 12 months of this year the total paid in wages was approximately \$130,000,000 and the number of men employed was 112,099.

**ONTARIO MOTION PICTURE CENSOR BOARD NAMED.**

Major A. S. Hamilton is chairman of the new Ontario Motion Picture Censor Board, the personnel of which was announced by the Government last week. The other members are: Mrs. E. Phillips, newspaper writer; Miss Velma Hamill, school organizer; L. J. O'Connor, and J. C. Boylen. Major Hamilton was with the D.S.C.R. Mr. Boylen is secretary to the Minister of Agriculture, but will resign that position. The appointments are for three years. All the men on the board are returned soldiers.  
The chairman's salary has been fixed at \$2,500 a year. Each of the others will receive \$2,500 a year.

**BRITISH FOOD PRICES DOWN A LITTLE.**

For the first time in some months a reduction in the cost of living is shown by statistics of the British Ministry of Labor. On December 1 the average level of retail prices, including food, rent, clothing, fuel, light and miscellaneous items, was 159 per cent. above that of July, 1914, as compared with 176 per cent. on November 1.  
The decrease during the month was mainly due to a reduction of fourpence per pound in the price of sugar. There also was a reduction in prices of clothing, the effect of which was almost exactly counterbalanced, however, by increases in the price of milk, eggs and fish. For food alone the increase at December 1 over the level of July, 1914, was 182 per cent., as compared with 191 per cent. at November 1.  
Trade unions are not organized for selfish ends.—Tom Moore.

**BY WARD'S LABOR CANDIDATE.**

LABOR'S CHOICE IN OTTAWA WARD.

## LABOR CANDIDATE IN VICTORIA WARD

LABOR'S CHOICE IN OTTAWA WARD.

## LABOR OFFICERS IN FRANCE ON TRIAL

**Dissolution of Federation Not Possible Under Existing Laws.**

The case against the Confederation General du Travail and its officials, Leon Jouhaux, Mr. Dumoulin, Mr. Laurent, Mr. Lapiere, and Mr. Claveyrol: of having gone beyond the rights legally conferred on trade unions, was heard last week before the Correctional Court. This is the sequel to the prosecution following the strike of May 1.

The Government then sought a dissolution of the federation, but the proceedings have hung fire, and only now, when it was believed that the process had been allowed to drop, has it come up for trial. The possible penalties are comparatively small, and a really effective dissolution of the association of the trade unions is not possible under the existing laws.

The prosecution is based upon an act which declares that professional unions must exclusively concern themselves with the economic interests of the members. The contention is that the federation was involved in a political movement and has thus acted contrary to the law.

Many complaints are brought against the federation. It has not recorded changes in its status, it has not furnished the names of its constituent trade unions, it has admitted illegal trade unions of officials. The objects pursued by the confederation were general amnesty, cessation of military interventions in Russia and other countries.

The strike of May was also the result of a demand for nationalization. This action is described as essentially revolutionary. The formation of a Labor economic council under Mr. Jouhaux by study conditions and methods of an anti-government movement is another reproach against the federation.

The

MANY CANDIDATES SEEK ELECTION

No Surprises at Nomination at Ottawa on Monday.

In common with many of the other municipalities in the Province of Ontario nominations were held at Ottawa on Monday of this week.

There were no surprises and all of the announced candidates were nominated. Three gentlemen were nominated for the Board of Control.

Mr. Cliff has retired from the mayoralty contest, and there will be a straight fight between Mr. Frank J. Plant and Mr. Joseph Kent.

The following is a list of the nominations:

- FOR MAYOR: FRANK H. PLANT, manufacturer, 141 Patricia avenue. Proposed by A. H. Spence, W. M. Southern, M. E. Stanley, S. Macdonald, Dr. R. Cheverly, N. D. Porter, E. Staley, F. H. Lawrence, A. E. Phipps, M. P. Tom Moore, and others.

FOR CONTROLLER: JOHN CAMERON, stone mason, 259 Parkdale avenue. Proposed by Wm. T. McDowell, J. W. Fairclough, J. A. Haydon, J. W. Moore, J. W. Adams, Adam Shortt, and others.

FOR ALDERMAN: GEORGE PATRICK, stone mason, 115 Springhurst avenue. Proposed by Ernest Joseph Slattery, merchant butcher, 65 Riverside avenue.

FOR ALDERMAN: GEORGE PATRICK, stone mason, 115 Springhurst avenue. Proposed by Ernest Joseph Slattery, merchant butcher, 65 Riverside avenue.

FOR ALDERMAN: GEORGE PATRICK, stone mason, 115 Springhurst avenue. Proposed by Ernest Joseph Slattery, merchant butcher, 65 Riverside avenue.

FOR ALDERMAN: GEORGE PATRICK, stone mason, 115 Springhurst avenue. Proposed by Ernest Joseph Slattery, merchant butcher, 65 Riverside avenue.

THE TEAM IN RIDEAU WARD.



D. H. MACDONALD.

At a recent convention in Rideau Ward of the trade unionists and members of the I. O. O. F. the above gentlemen were selected as the Labor candidates.

Mr. Macdonald has been a member of the City Council for a number of years and is a member of Federal Union No. 68. Mr. Pasch is a well-known member of the Labor Party and is an active member of the Plumbers and Steam Fitters' International Union.

Mr. Pasch is a well-known member of the Labor Party and is an active member of the Plumbers and Steam Fitters' International Union.

Mr. Pasch is a well-known member of the Labor Party and is an active member of the Plumbers and Steam Fitters' International Union.

Mr. Pasch is a well-known member of the Labor Party and is an active member of the Plumbers and Steam Fitters' International Union.

Mr. Pasch is a well-known member of the Labor Party and is an active member of the Plumbers and Steam Fitters' International Union.

Mr. Pasch is a well-known member of the Labor Party and is an active member of the Plumbers and Steam Fitters' International Union.

Mr. Pasch is a well-known member of the Labor Party and is an active member of the Plumbers and Steam Fitters' International Union.

Mr. Pasch is a well-known member of the Labor Party and is an active member of the Plumbers and Steam Fitters' International Union.

Mr. Pasch is a well-known member of the Labor Party and is an active member of the Plumbers and Steam Fitters' International Union.

Mr. Pasch is a well-known member of the Labor Party and is an active member of the Plumbers and Steam Fitters' International Union.

Mr. Pasch is a well-known member of the Labor Party and is an active member of the Plumbers and Steam Fitters' International Union.

Mr. Pasch is a well-known member of the Labor Party and is an active member of the Plumbers and Steam Fitters' International Union.

LEAGUE RAISED STATUS OF LABOR

No Real Place Until Armament Rivalry Ceases.

David Lloyd George, the Premier, presiding at a luncheon given last week in the British House of Commons for the British and Dominion delegates to the recent League of Nations Assembly in Geneva, declared the league would never achieve real progress until all the nations were represented.

Mr. Lloyd George said he looked forward hopefully to the United States coming into the league. This he asserted, was essential.

There could be no real peace, declared the Prime Minister, until competition in armaments ceased and before disarmament was possible all the nations must be in the league for all must march together.

Mr. Lloyd George said he was glad to know that all were doing something. He asserted that if the Geneva assembly had existed in August, 1914, the war would have been impossible.

There was no use on the one hand laboring for the association of nations and for the establishment of peace, the Prime Minister declared, and on the other erecting great armaments in order to force other nations into competition in that terrible race for armaments, which had more to do with the late war than almost any other individual force.

Mr. Lloyd George said the nations could not take the risk of disarmament until every nation was included. It could be done only by agreement. Disarmament, he declared, was not a thing which could be done secretly and behind closed doors; it must be done in such a way that everyone knew, so that the agreement, once arrived at, was at once respected.

Mr. Lloyd George said all the nations could not take the risk of disarmament until every nation was included. It could be done only by agreement.

Mr. Lloyd George said all the nations could not take the risk of disarmament until every nation was included. It could be done only by agreement.

Mr. Lloyd George said all the nations could not take the risk of disarmament until every nation was included. It could be done only by agreement.

Mr. Lloyd George said all the nations could not take the risk of disarmament until every nation was included. It could be done only by agreement.

Mr. Lloyd George said all the nations could not take the risk of disarmament until every nation was included. It could be done only by agreement.

Mr. Lloyd George said all the nations could not take the risk of disarmament until every nation was included. It could be done only by agreement.

Mr. Lloyd George said all the nations could not take the risk of disarmament until every nation was included. It could be done only by agreement.

Mr. Lloyd George said all the nations could not take the risk of disarmament until every nation was included. It could be done only by agreement.

FOR SCHOOL BOARD.



Mr. W. E. McCAGHEY, is the only Labor candidate for the Board of Public School Trustees.

All workers in Capital Ward should make it a point to have Mr. McCaghey elected as he will be the first labor member of the Board.

Mr. Lloyd George said the nations could not take the risk of disarmament until every nation was included. It could be done only by agreement.

Mr. Lloyd George said the nations could not take the risk of disarmament until every nation was included. It could be done only by agreement.

Mr. Lloyd George said the nations could not take the risk of disarmament until every nation was included. It could be done only by agreement.

Mr. Lloyd George said the nations could not take the risk of disarmament until every nation was included. It could be done only by agreement.

Mr. Lloyd George said the nations could not take the risk of disarmament until every nation was included. It could be done only by agreement.

Mr. Lloyd George said the nations could not take the risk of disarmament until every nation was included. It could be done only by agreement.

Mr. Lloyd George said the nations could not take the risk of disarmament until every nation was included. It could be done only by agreement.

Mr. Lloyd George said the nations could not take the risk of disarmament until every nation was included. It could be done only by agreement.

Mr. Lloyd George said the nations could not take the risk of disarmament until every nation was included. It could be done only by agreement.

Mr. Lloyd George said the nations could not take the risk of disarmament until every nation was included. It could be done only by agreement.

Mr. Lloyd George said the nations could not take the risk of disarmament until every nation was included. It could be done only by agreement.

Mr. Lloyd George said the nations could not take the risk of disarmament until every nation was included. It could be done only by agreement.

BY-LAW NO.

A Bylaw to obtain the opinion of the City of Ottawa as to whether it is in the public interest to acquire the property of the Ottawa Electric Railway.

The following question shall be submitted to the electors of the City of Ottawa, qualified to vote on money bylaws, in order to obtain their opinion as to whether it is in the public interest to acquire the property of the Ottawa Electric Railway.

The following question shall be submitted to the electors of the City of Ottawa, qualified to vote on money bylaws, in order to obtain their opinion as to whether it is in the public interest to acquire the property of the Ottawa Electric Railway.

The following question shall be submitted to the electors of the City of Ottawa, qualified to vote on money bylaws, in order to obtain their opinion as to whether it is in the public interest to acquire the property of the Ottawa Electric Railway.

The following question shall be submitted to the electors of the City of Ottawa, qualified to vote on money bylaws, in order to obtain their opinion as to whether it is in the public interest to acquire the property of the Ottawa Electric Railway.

The following question shall be submitted to the electors of the City of Ottawa, qualified to vote on money bylaws, in order to obtain their opinion as to whether it is in the public interest to acquire the property of the Ottawa Electric Railway.

The following question shall be submitted to the electors of the City of Ottawa, qualified to vote on money bylaws, in order to obtain their opinion as to whether it is in the public interest to acquire the property of the Ottawa Electric Railway.

The following question shall be submitted to the electors of the City of Ottawa, qualified to vote on money bylaws, in order to obtain their opinion as to whether it is in the public interest to acquire the property of the Ottawa Electric Railway.

The following question shall be submitted to the electors of the City of Ottawa, qualified to vote on money bylaws, in order to obtain their opinion as to whether it is in the public interest to acquire the property of the Ottawa Electric Railway.

The following question shall be submitted to the electors of the City of Ottawa, qualified to vote on money bylaws, in order to obtain their opinion as to whether it is in the public interest to acquire the property of the Ottawa Electric Railway.

The following question shall be submitted to the electors of the City of Ottawa, qualified to vote on money bylaws, in order to obtain their opinion as to whether it is in the public interest to acquire the property of the Ottawa Electric Railway.

The following question shall be submitted to the electors of the City of Ottawa, qualified to vote on money bylaws, in order to obtain their opinion as to whether it is in the public interest to acquire the property of the Ottawa Electric Railway.

The following question shall be submitted to the electors of the City of Ottawa, qualified to vote on money bylaws, in order to obtain their opinion as to whether it is in the public interest to acquire the property of the Ottawa Electric Railway.

The following question shall be submitted to the electors of the City of Ottawa, qualified to vote on money bylaws, in order to obtain their opinion as to whether it is in the public interest to acquire the property of the Ottawa Electric Railway.

The following question shall be submitted to the electors of the City of Ottawa, qualified to vote on money bylaws, in order to obtain their opinion as to whether it is in the public interest to acquire the property of the Ottawa Electric Railway.

BY-LAW NO.

A Bylaw to obtain the opinion of the City of Ottawa as to whether it is in the public interest to acquire the property of the Ottawa Electric Railway.

The following question shall be submitted to the electors of the City of Ottawa, qualified to vote on money bylaws, in order to obtain their opinion as to whether it is in the public interest to acquire the property of the Ottawa Electric Railway.

The following question shall be submitted to the electors of the City of Ottawa, qualified to vote on money bylaws, in order to obtain their opinion as to whether it is in the public interest to acquire the property of the Ottawa Electric Railway.

The following question shall be submitted to the electors of the City of Ottawa, qualified to vote on money bylaws, in order to obtain their opinion as to whether it is in the public interest to acquire the property of the Ottawa Electric Railway.

The following question shall be submitted to the electors of the City of Ottawa, qualified to vote on money bylaws, in order to obtain their opinion as to whether it is in the public interest to acquire the property of the Ottawa Electric Railway.

The following question shall be submitted to the electors of the City of Ottawa, qualified to vote on money bylaws, in order to obtain their opinion as to whether it is in the public interest to acquire the property of the Ottawa Electric Railway.

The following question shall be submitted to the electors of the City of Ottawa, qualified to vote on money bylaws, in order to obtain their opinion as to whether it is in the public interest to acquire the property of the Ottawa Electric Railway.

The following question shall be submitted to the electors of the City of Ottawa, qualified to vote on money bylaws, in order to obtain their opinion as to whether it is in the public interest to acquire the property of the Ottawa Electric Railway.

The following question shall be submitted to the electors of the City of Ottawa, qualified to vote on money bylaws, in order to obtain their opinion as to whether it is in the public interest to acquire the property of the Ottawa Electric Railway.

The following question shall be submitted to the electors of the City of Ottawa, qualified to vote on money bylaws, in order to obtain their opinion as to whether it is in the public interest to acquire the property of the Ottawa Electric Railway.

The following question shall be submitted to the electors of the City of Ottawa, qualified to vote on money bylaws, in order to obtain their opinion as to whether it is in the public interest to acquire the property of the Ottawa Electric Railway.

The following question shall be submitted to the electors of the City of Ottawa, qualified to vote on money bylaws, in order to obtain their opinion as to whether it is in the public interest to acquire the property of the Ottawa Electric Railway.

The following question shall be submitted to the electors of the City of Ottawa, qualified to vote on money bylaws, in order to obtain their opinion as to whether it is in the public interest to acquire the property of the Ottawa Electric Railway.

The following question shall be submitted to the electors of the City of Ottawa, qualified to vote on money bylaws, in order to obtain their opinion as to whether it is in the public interest to acquire the property of the Ottawa Electric Railway.

The following question shall be submitted to the electors of the City of Ottawa, qualified to vote on money bylaws, in order to obtain their opinion as to whether it is in the public interest to acquire the property of the Ottawa Electric Railway.

BY-LAW NO.

A Bylaw to obtain the opinion of the City of Ottawa as to whether it is in the public interest to acquire the property of the Ottawa Electric Railway.

The following question shall be submitted to the electors of the City of Ottawa, qualified to vote on money bylaws, in order to obtain their opinion as to whether it is in the public interest to acquire the property of the Ottawa Electric Railway.

The following question shall be submitted to the electors of the City of Ottawa, qualified to vote on money bylaws, in order to obtain their opinion as to whether it is in the public interest to acquire the property of the Ottawa Electric Railway.

The following question shall be submitted to the electors of the City of Ottawa, qualified to vote on money bylaws, in order to obtain their opinion as to whether it is in the public interest to acquire the property of the Ottawa Electric Railway.

The following question shall be submitted to the electors of the City of Ottawa, qualified to vote on money bylaws, in order to obtain their opinion as to whether it is in the public interest to acquire the property of the Ottawa Electric Railway.

The following question shall be submitted to the electors of the City of Ottawa, qualified to vote on money bylaws, in order to obtain their opinion as to whether it is in the public interest to acquire the property of the Ottawa Electric Railway.

The following question shall be submitted to the electors of the City of Ottawa, qualified to vote on money bylaws, in order to obtain their opinion as to whether it is in the public interest to acquire the property of the Ottawa Electric Railway.

The following question shall be submitted to the electors of the City of Ottawa, qualified to vote on money bylaws, in order to obtain their opinion as to whether it is in the public interest to acquire the property of the Ottawa Electric Railway.

The following question shall be submitted to the electors of the City of Ottawa, qualified to vote on money bylaws, in order to obtain their opinion as to whether it is in the public interest to acquire the property of the Ottawa Electric Railway.

The following question shall be submitted to the electors of the City of Ottawa, qualified to vote on money bylaws, in order to obtain their opinion as to whether it is in the public interest to acquire the property of the Ottawa Electric Railway.

The following question shall be submitted to the electors of the City of Ottawa, qualified to vote on money bylaws, in order to obtain their opinion as to whether it is in the public interest to acquire the property of the Ottawa Electric Railway.

The following question shall be submitted to the electors of the City of Ottawa, qualified to vote on money bylaws, in order to obtain their opinion as to whether it is in the public interest to acquire the property of the Ottawa Electric Railway.

The following question shall be submitted to the electors of the City of Ottawa, qualified to vote on money bylaws, in order to obtain their opinion as to whether it is in the public interest to acquire the property of the Ottawa Electric Railway.

The following question shall be submitted to the electors of the City of Ottawa, qualified to vote on money bylaws, in order to obtain their opinion as to whether it is in the public interest to acquire the property of the Ottawa Electric Railway.

The following question shall be submitted to the electors of the City of Ottawa, qualified to vote on money bylaws, in order to obtain their opinion as to whether it is in the public interest to acquire the property of the Ottawa Electric Railway.

BRITISH SETTLERS ARE IN MAJORITY

109,856 People Entered Canada During Past Six Months.

Statistics of immigration to Canada in the six months ended Nov. 1 show a total influx of 109,856, an increase of 22 per cent over last year.

Of this total 69,378 came from Great Britain, 24,708 from the United States, and 14,778 from other countries.

While November statistics from the seaports are not tabulated, figures of immigration from the United States to Canada show that 2,264 Americans came in during the month, along with 729 Canadians who have been living there and are now returning to the old home.

British people moving from the United States to Canada numbered 112, and other nationalities 122.

The movement is not all one way, however. Washington figures made public a few days ago showed that in the United States fiscal year, 80,000 Canadians moved to the United States, of whom 5,900 subsequently migrated elsewhere.

The movement is not all one way, however. Washington figures made public a few days ago showed that in the United States fiscal year, 80,000 Canadians moved to the United States, of whom 5,900 subsequently migrated elsewhere.

The movement is not all one way, however. Washington figures made public a few days ago showed that in the United States fiscal year, 80,000 Canadians moved to the United States, of whom 5,900 subsequently migrated elsewhere.

The movement is not all one way, however. Washington figures made public a few days ago showed that in the United States fiscal year, 80,000 Canadians moved to the United States, of whom 5,900 subsequently migrated elsewhere.

The movement is not all one way, however. Washington figures made public a few days ago showed that in the United States fiscal year, 80,000 Canadians moved to the United States, of whom 5,900 subsequently migrated elsewhere.

OPENS JUNIOR BRANCH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Efforts Made to Give Children Out of School Suitable Work.

The opening of the first employment office in Canada which is devoted entirely to needs of boys and girls leaving school marks a further extension of the work being performed by the Employment Service of Canada.

This office, which is located in Winnipeg, co-operates with the schools of the city in an effort to see that children who are finished their school courses and desired employment obtain suitable work.

Mr. Bryce Stewart, Director of Employment Services, emphasized yesterday the importance of the junior branch of employment service work. The junior agency, he said, keeps in touch with the schools and learns from them the names of the boys and girls who are likely to require employment.

The school records of the children are available, and these, together with the indications of the child and the wishes of the parents, as well as the employment opportunities available, are the factors in indicating the best work for the young applicant.

After a junior has obtained work, the office keeps in touch with him, and tries to suggest to him other agencies which will tend to assist him to rise.

The immediate object of the new office, said Mr. Stewart, was to damp back the flood of juveniles on an already crowded labor market. The ultimate, and more important object was to eliminate the poorly-trained, casual worker, who had no special knowledge of any particular work, because he had never been trained in it.

The immediate object of the new office, said Mr. Stewart, was to damp back the flood of juveniles on an already crowded labor market. The ultimate, and more important object was to eliminate the poorly-trained, casual worker, who had no special knowledge of any particular work, because he had never been trained in it.

The immediate object of the new office, said Mr. Stewart, was to damp back the flood of juveniles on an already crowded labor market. The ultimate, and more important object was to eliminate the poorly-trained, casual worker, who had no special knowledge of any particular work, because he had never been trained in it.

The immediate object of the new office, said Mr. Stewart, was to damp back the flood of juveniles on an already crowded labor market. The ultimate, and more important object was to eliminate the poorly-trained, casual worker, who had no special knowledge of any particular work, because he had never been trained in it.

A NEW RAILROAD JOKE

A politician, long in the public eye, is quoted as having contributed the following jest to the long list of "railroad" jokes.

"One day," said he, "I was waiting for a train. One hour, two hours, three hours passed, but no train. Just as I was about to make arrangements for a vehicle to drive me to the next town, the station agent said: 'I wouldn't go to that trouble, sir. That train will be along soon now.'"

"What makes you think so?" "Well," he said, "I'm pretty certain it will. Here comes the conductor's dog now."

"What makes you think so?" "Well," he said, "I'm pretty certain it will. Here comes the conductor's dog now."

"What makes you think so?" "Well," he said, "I'm pretty certain it will. Here comes the conductor's dog now."

"What makes you think so?" "Well," he said, "I'm pretty certain it will. Here comes the conductor's dog now."

"What makes you think so?" "Well," he said, "I'm pretty certain it will. Here comes the conductor's dog now."

"What makes you think so?" "Well," he said, "I'm pretty certain it will. Here comes the conductor's dog now."

"What makes you think so?" "Well," he said, "I'm pretty certain it will. Here comes the conductor's dog now."

"What makes you think so?" "Well," he said, "I'm pretty certain it will. Here comes the conductor's dog now."

VOTE ALD. J. G. MCGUIRE FOR CONTROLLER OTTAWA, 1921

Ald. McGuire has proved himself to be a true friend of the working classes and his record is clean. He is in hearty accord with the Independent Labor Party.

YOUR VOTE, SUPPORT AND INFLUENCE are respectfully solicited.

A VOTE FOR MCGUIRE Assures a Clean Business Administration

YOUR VOTE, SUPPORT AND INFLUENCE are respectfully solicited.

FOR MAYOR 1921 CONTROLLER FRANK H. PLANT

CONTROLLER PLANT'S record is before you. Workers of Ottawa are urged to study it and they will know that he has always been a friend of the wage earners.

In an address before the Central Labor Body, last week, Controller Plant said he never did an act favorable to Labor that was detrimental to the City of Ottawa.

In an address before the Central Labor Body, last week, Controller Plant said he never did an act favorable to Labor that was detrimental to the City of Ottawa.

In an address before the Central Labor Body, last week, Controller Plant said he never did an act favorable to Labor that was detrimental to the City of Ottawa.

In an address before the Central Labor Body, last week, Controller Plant said he never did an act favorable to Labor that was detrimental to the City of Ottawa.

In an address before the Central Labor Body, last week, Controller Plant said he never did an act favorable to Labor that was detrimental to the City of Ottawa.

In an address before the Central Labor Body, last week, Controller Plant said he never did an act favorable to Labor that was detrimental to the City of Ottawa.

In an address before the Central Labor Body, last week, Controller Plant said he never did an act favorable to Labor that was detrimental to the City of Ottawa.

In an address before the Central Labor Body, last week, Controller Plant said he never did an act favorable to Labor that was detrimental to the City of Ottawa.

In an address before the Central Labor Body, last week, Controller Plant said he never did an act favorable to Labor that was detrimental to the City of Ottawa.

ALDERMAN WILFRED J. GRACE

Solicits Your Vote and Influence for CONTROLLER, 1921

I have served the City faithfully as Alderman for the past 3 years, 2 years Chairman of Market Committee and a Member of Playgrounds Committee and Hospital Board.

I have served the City faithfully as Alderman for the past 3 years, 2 years Chairman of Market Committee and a Member of Playgrounds Committee and Hospital Board.

I have served the City faithfully as Alderman for the past 3 years, 2 years Chairman of Market Committee and a Member of Playgrounds Committee and Hospital Board.

I have served the City faithfully as Alderman for the past 3 years, 2 years Chairman of Market Committee and a Member of Playgrounds Committee and Hospital Board.

I have served the City faithfully as Alderman for the past 3 years, 2 years Chairman of Market Committee and a Member of Playgrounds Committee and Hospital Board.

I have served the City faithfully as Alderman for the past 3 years, 2 years Chairman of Market Committee and a Member of Playgrounds Committee and Hospital Board.

I have served the City faithfully as Alderman for the past 3 years, 2 years Chairman of Market Committee and a Member of Playgrounds Committee and Hospital Board.

I have served the City faithfully as Alderman for the past 3 years, 2 years Chairman of Market Committee and a Member of Playgrounds

### WAGES FALL FAR MORE THAN PRICES

Where Workers Are Organized Fare Better in Struggle.

The relative lowness with which retail food prices are declining, as compared with the fairly rapid fall in the wholesale prices and the slashing of wages, particularly in industries where the workers have no union organizations to protect them, indicates that so far as food "deflation" is concerned, the workers are working out to the disadvantage of the laboring classes.

Statistics issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor, show that retail food prices had fallen off only 2 1/2 per cent in November, as compared with October, although the wholesale price figures, issued earlier in the week, had shown a considerably greater decline, and farm products had fallen more yet.

Wages, however, had probably fallen more than anything else, on the whole. In the automobile industry, largely unorganized, the number of men employed during November was reduced 11.2 per cent, but the wages declined 31.2 per cent. The reduction in wages, according to the figures of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, has been from about \$17 to \$12 weekly, a loss of \$5 per week. The relief afforded by a decline of 2 1/2 per cent in the food budget, assuming that food constituted one-third the budget, is the \$7 rate, would amount to about \$12 cents. Assuming that all other items in the family budget, were similarly reduced, which does not follow—some items, having risen—the reduction in the size of the budget would be only about 84 cents. In other words, the reduction in wages is eight times as great as the reduction in living costs.

Reductions of 10 to 25 per cent have been made in wages in many industries of late, but in organized industries reductions have seldom exceeded 10 per cent. In the price of pork chops and rice of 12 per cent each; corn meal and onions, 9 per cent each; navy beans, 8 per cent; sugar, 6 per cent; flour, 5 per cent; round steak, ham and oranges, 5 per cent each, and smaller declines in other commodities. Eggs, however, ever increased 7 per cent, and there were other products that advanced.

Decrease of 1 Per Cent. Since November, 1919, there has been a decrease in the whole of a decrease of 1 per cent. In retail food costs, the bureau announces.

The deflation process is making its most evident mark on farm products, with clothing next in line, according to the bureau.

Since November, 1919, farm products as a whole, are 21 per cent, with cloth and clothing next, showing a decline of 25 per cent. Foodstuffs have declined about 10 per cent, and clothing, 25 per cent.

Some Increases Shown. Increases, however, are shown, as compared with last November, in the other groups of commodities. Metals and metal products have advanced 3.65 per cent, much larger increases have been recorded in building materials, and house furnishings, goods and fuel and lighting materials have advanced 4.4 per cent.

The statistics indicate that merchants and dealers generally have been able to protect themselves thus far from losses in the deflation process by throwing their largely upon the producers.

As compared with October of this year, building materials showed a considerable recession, dropping 12 1/2 per cent. Farm products dropped 9 1/4 per cent; cloth and clothing 9 1/2 per cent; fuel and lighting materials, 8 1/2 per cent, and metals and metal products 7 1/2 per cent. For all commodities, however, prices at wholesale showed a decline of 8 per cent, from October and of 24 per cent, from the high mark of May.

FOREWARNED. An old ducky miller announced that he had introduced an automatic collection basket, which would be passed around by the deacons of his church.

"It is so arranged, my brethren," said he, "that if you drop a quart or half hogshead, it falls noiselessly on a red plush cushion; if you drop in a nickel, it will ring a bell; but can you drop a cent, it will drop on a button, my brethren, if you let fall a button, my brethren, it will fall on a pistol."—Pittsburg Press.

It is impossible, in an average large industry, for the employer to keep in intimate personal contact with every one of his employees.

Tom Moore.

### TOM MOORE EXPLAINS HIS VIEWS ON UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Reduce the Hours of Work and Keep Full Staff at Work—Charity Destroys the Independence of Those Who Receive it.

Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, who delivered his first address in Retnew in the Temperance Hall Tuesday night, devoted the most of the time to a discussion of the topic of unemployment insurance, which has provided a theme for considerable editorial criticism in the daily press all over Canada. Mr. Moore claims that his views have been misrepresented and those who heard him Tuesday night after reading the reports of and comments upon his speeches in the daily papers are likely to agree that his complaint is justified, says the Retnew Mercury.

Mr. Moore makes it clear that he realizes that the proposition is a big problem. He does not, however, propose a plan, or a series of newspaper articles, by which a man could abstain from labor and claim wages during his idleness. He asserts that the fundamental principle of such an enactment would be the elimination of non-employment. Men would be kept at work instead of being reduced to involuntary suffering or having their independence and self-respect destroyed by the doing of charity.

Referring to the present scarcity of employment, Mr. Moore, who recently saw the bread line in Toronto, men shivering while they were closed down because it is said that there are too many shoes. Yet the life workers, otherwise there would have been a revolution. Men who had risked their lives in the war and who came back believing in the promise that the world would be better for the sacrifices they had made were denied even food and shelter, for there were hundreds of such cases in Canada today.

It has been said that there are more small savings accounts in the banks today than there were before. In 1917 the Government at Ottawa had issued a statement to the effect that every wage-earner was entitled to enough to live on and to save something for old age. Is it right that they should be asked to save their savings while still able to work and then face again that horror of a poverty stricken old age?

We have been told repeatedly that old age pensions and unemployment insurance is not needed here in a country in which there are so many opportunities as in Canada, but this problem has not been solved. The old methods of handling it have been proved failures. Money will be handed out in charity doles to dependent old people and those who receive it. Increasing the hours of labor in the factories and reducing wages in proportion will not relieve the situation.

Mr. Moore suggested that a more logical plan would be to reduce the hours of labor and keep all the force at work. Municipalities can dig new sewers and engage in other public works. The Provincial Government can do the same by building roads. It has already been suggested to not men at work clearing the land half a mile on each side of the road. O. R. Railways will not only keep men at work but the wood cut can be shipped east to relieve the fuel situation.

The Dominion Government is beginning to realize its responsibility in this matter. It riots over the Government's failure to preserve order and Mr. Moore does not blame the authorities for upholding the dignity of the state. He should also see it to prevent it. When the Government cannot provide work for a man then the latter should be preserved from want just as he is under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Unemployment Insurance Fund. With regard to raising a fund for the payment of unemployment insurance Mr. Moore's idea is to have the employer pay a tax just as he does in the case of the workmen's compensation, this to be supplemented by grants from the Dominion and Provincial Governments. There should be an allowance made for under employment as well. A man not allowed full time should receive 75 per cent of his normal wages. Mr. Moore admits that the problem is a difficult one to work out in detail but maintains that Canada is rich enough to afford a living to its citizens. But this cannot be done so long as there are conflicting forces. Capital is thoroughly organized, the workers partially so. What is to be the position in the future?

It is no use for employers to say to their workers that they shall not organize or to discriminate against union labor. It is not right for organized workers to use their power unfairly. He does not believe that labor on a whole has done that. There are, it is true, extremists among them, but these are extremists among the employers, but the latter have not been advertised as having the others. There must be co-operation and confidence between the employers and their men. What virtue is there in urging the men to produce more when the right to produce is denied them? If there was more discussion between the

two parties there would be less friction and suspicion.

The Eight Hour Day. The employers claimed that the eight hour day was impracticable on account of the production required to repair the wreckage of war. Yet all the countries that have suffered most in the conflict, France, Belgium, Italy and Britain, had adopted the shorter day and have recovered. They are flooding the English market with German goods and some of these are finding their way to Canada. Yet we have the most up-to-date machinery, the finest type of men, employees or workers, are told we must work longer hours.

Labor's Achievements and Aims. For years Labor insisted that the school age be raised to 16 years and early has been done. It urged the necessity of free text books. It pressed for and secured laws to protect children. It secured pensions for widowed mothers.

Labor is asking now for unemployment insurance and old age pensions, for laws to protect women in industry and for the protection of the unborn child. The proposed Maternity Act will prohibit the employment of a woman six weeks before and after the birth of her child and will provide a fund to help her if she needs it. Labor also insists upon one day's rest in seven for every worker for no man can toil seven days a week and have a broad conception of life or a true idea of his duty as a citizen.

"Let no man," concluded Mr. Moore, "join a labor union merely to settle some local grievance. The labor movement is bigger than that. Our object is to solve our personal problems and to devote part of our time to the good of others. Let us seek to correct the impression that unionism is a fomenter of trouble and to prove that it is a social force to which any man should be proud to belong."

MANY CLAIMS OF U. S. RAILWAY WORKERS WILL NEVER BE HEARD.

The act of John Barton Payne, while Director-General of Railroads, in dissolving the labor adjustment boards operating among railroad employes, is characterized by Labor, the organ of the railroad brotherhood, as "highly technical and illogical." One board, representing operating employes, is dissolved as of February 15, 1920, and the others as of January 16, 1920. The act was taken, Labor charges, on representations made by the Association of Railway Executives. As a result, it is said, many claims submitted by employes will never be disposed of.

Labor charges that when the boards were made up, the Government paid representatives of the railroads, though the roads themselves were supposed to pay them. On complaint against this discrimination, the representatives were also paid by the Government. Other instances of alleged discrimination against the employes are cited. Officials of the railroad administration lately, it is alleged, "have in every instance weighed their influence with the demands of their railroads."

PREFERRED OLD DOBBIN. Farmer Hawbuck regarded the automobile one of his bonnie and arrived in with great curiosity. "What's that thing stuck on the side?"

"Oh—that's a spare tire in case one of the wheels goes wrong."

"Well," said the farmer, "I drove horses for over 50 years and I never carried a spare leg for 'em yet."

For Liver, Kidneys, CONSTIPATION, NERVOUSNESS, Sleeplessness

NO CALOMEL OR HARSH PURGING DRUG. MADE FROM ROOTS, HERBS AND BARKS ONLY. MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE IN EACH BOX.

ALONZO O. BLISS MEDICAL CO. EST. 1888, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Over One Million Tablets Taken Daily.

For Liver, Kidneys, CONSTIPATION, NERVOUSNESS, Sleeplessness

NO CALOMEL OR HARSH PURGING DRUG. MADE FROM ROOTS, HERBS AND BARKS ONLY. MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE IN EACH BOX.

ALONZO O. BLISS MEDICAL CO. EST. 1888, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Over One Million Tablets Taken Daily.

For Liver, Kidneys, CONSTIPATION, NERVOUSNESS, Sleeplessness

NO CALOMEL OR HARSH PURGING DRUG. MADE FROM ROOTS, HERBS AND BARKS ONLY. MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE IN EACH BOX.

ALONZO O. BLISS MEDICAL CO. EST. 1888, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Over One Million Tablets Taken Daily.

For Liver, Kidneys, CONSTIPATION, NERVOUSNESS, Sleeplessness

NO CALOMEL OR HARSH PURGING DRUG. MADE FROM ROOTS, HERBS AND BARKS ONLY. MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE IN EACH BOX.

ALONZO O. BLISS MEDICAL CO. EST. 1888, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Over One Million Tablets Taken Daily.

For Liver, Kidneys, CONSTIPATION, NERVOUSNESS, Sleeplessness

NO CALOMEL OR HARSH PURGING DRUG. MADE FROM ROOTS, HERBS AND BARKS ONLY. MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE IN EACH BOX.

ALONZO O. BLISS MEDICAL CO. EST. 1888, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Over One Million Tablets Taken Daily.

For Liver, Kidneys, CONSTIPATION, NERVOUSNESS, Sleeplessness

NO CALOMEL OR HARSH PURGING DRUG. MADE FROM ROOTS, HERBS AND BARKS ONLY. MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE IN EACH BOX.

ALONZO O. BLISS MEDICAL CO. EST. 1888, WASHINGTON, D. C.

# Everybody Smokes



## OLD CHUM

Canada's Favorite Pipe Tobacco.

### CHRISTIE AND HALFORD TO REPRESENT CANADA

Governing Body of International Labor Office to Meet Soon.

The Government has appointed Mr. Loring Christie, legal advisor of the Department of External Affairs, to represent the Dominion Government at the meeting of the governing body of the International Labor Organization, which takes place in Geneva on Jan. 11.

### MANY CLAIMS OF U. S. RAILWAY WORKERS WILL NEVER BE HEARD.

The act of John Barton Payne, while Director-General of Railroads, in dissolving the labor adjustment boards operating among railroad employes, is characterized by Labor, the organ of the railroad brotherhood, as "highly technical and illogical."

### The Hamilton Bridge Works Company Limited

HAMILTON, ONT.

### BLISS NATIVE HERBS

Over One Million Tablets Taken Daily.

### For Liver, Kidneys, CONSTIPATION, NERVOUSNESS, Sleeplessness

NO CALOMEL OR HARSH PURGING DRUG. MADE FROM ROOTS, HERBS AND BARKS ONLY. MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE IN EACH BOX.

ALONZO O. BLISS MEDICAL CO. EST. 1888, WASHINGTON, D. C.

### Constipation, health's worst enemy, can be easily conquered with

"RIGA"

Purgative Water, which acts mildly, yet surely, without causing colic, cramps or weakness.

On Sale Everywhere. 25c Per Bottle. Try It Today. MONTREAL.

### WARDEN KING, Limited

Founded 1852. Incorporated 1907. Manufacturers of "Daisy" and Viking Boilers. Heating Radiators, Screwed and Flanged Fittings. Soil Pipe and Fittings, Stable Fittings and General Jobbing Castings. MONTREAL. Branch: 126 Simcoe Street, Toronto.

### Manitoba Steel Foundries, Limited

STEEL CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. WINNIPEG, Man.

### Tay'or & Arnold Engineering Co. Ltd

SALES AGENTS: When you eat let it be the best

### WAGSTAFFE'S

Pure Strawberry Jam Pure Raspberry Jam. Made from Fruit and Granulated Sugar Only. Boiled with care in silver pans. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.

### INDUSTRIAL AUTOCRACY MENACE TO CIVILIZATION.

The benevolent motives pleaded by the great steel makers of America in their determination to prevent the organization of their hundreds of thousands of working men are once more placed in a withering light," says the New York World in its editorial comment on revelations by the building trust probe.

### STEEL AND IRON PRODUCTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

From Ore Mines to Export.

### The Steel Company of Canada Limited.

HAMILTON. MONTREAL.

### EKERS ALES and PORTER

THE NATIONAL BREWERIES LIMITED.

### ANGLIN-NORCROSS, Limited

CONTRACTING ENGINEERS AND BUILDERS. 65 Victoria Street, Montreal.

### FEDERAL ASBESTOS CO.

Mines at ROBERTSONVILLE, Que. EXECUTIVE OFFICES: Dominion Express Building, 145 ST. JAMES STREET. MONTREAL-CANADA.

### Try Frontenac

INDIA PALE ALE

The Good Old English Type

It's good ale, well brewed in a special department of the celebrated Frontenac Breweries, by a master of the art, who has been successful in combining in this brew the fullness, winey and snappy hoppy taste, with the creamy and full-mouthed qualities that have made the good ales of Old England so popular the world over.

It's On Sale Everywhere.

### The Frontenac Breweries, Limited

MONTREAL

### NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL COMPANY LIMITED.

New Glasgow, Nova Scotia. Western Steel Sales Office. Room 14, Windsor Hotel, Montreal.

### SHERWOOD CONSTRUCTION COMPANY LIMITED

General Contractors. Harbor Commissioners' Building. TORONTO.

### DOMINION DRESS MANUFACTURING Co.

Manufacturers of LADIES' DRESSES ONLY. New Wilder's Building. MONTREAL. 323 Biscay Street.

### The News Pulp & Paper Co. Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF PULP AND PAPER. MONTREAL, QUE.

### Insist on GOOYEAR WELTS

When Purchasing Your FOOTWEAR

### ST. MAURICE PAPER COMPANY, LTD.

BOARD OF TRADE BLDG.—MONTREAL. MANUFACTURERS OF GROUND WOOD LUMBER. SULPHITE and KRAFT PULP. NEWSPRINT PAPER. CLAPBOARDS. SHINGLES. MILLS AT Cape Madeleine—Three Rivers—Charlemagne. St. Gabriel de Brandon—Montcalm.

### There is but one "Slater Shoe."

The sole indication of a shoe is indicated by three words in a slate frame "THE SLATER SHOE"

### STEAM COAL

CENTURY COAL COMPANY, LIMITED. 310 Dominion Express Bldg. MONTREAL.

### For Soup or a Vegetable

Cheaper than Canned Peas. Tender & Tasty. Canadian Grown.

### FINEST GREEN PEAS

HAL BRAND. ALL DIRECTIONS ON SIDE.

### The Frontenac Breweries, Limited

MONTREAL

### NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL COMPANY LIMITED.

New Glasgow, Nova Scotia. Western Steel Sales Office. Room 14, Windsor Hotel, Montreal.

### SHERWOOD CONSTRUCTION COMPANY LIMITED

General Contractors. Harbor Commissioners' Building. TORONTO.

### DOMINION DRESS MANUFACTURING Co.

Manufacturers of LADIES' DRESSES ONLY. New Wilder's Building. MONTREAL. 323 Biscay Street.

### The News Pulp & Paper Co. Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF PULP AND PAPER. MONTREAL, QUE.

### Insist on GOOYEAR WELTS

When Purchasing Your FOOTWEAR

### ST. MAURICE PAPER COMPANY, LTD.

BOARD OF TRADE BLDG.—MONTREAL. MANUFACTURERS OF GROUND WOOD LUMBER. SULPHITE and KRAFT PULP. NEWSPRINT PAPER. CLAPBOARDS. SHINGLES. MILLS AT Cape Madeleine—Three Rivers—Charlemagne. St. Gabriel de Brandon—Montcalm.

### There is but one "Slater Shoe."

The sole indication of a shoe is indicated by three words in a slate frame "THE SLATER SHOE"

### STEAM COAL

CENTURY COAL COMPANY, LIMITED. 310 Dominion Express Bldg. MONTREAL.

### For Soup or a Vegetable

Cheaper than Canned Peas. Tender & Tasty. Canadian Grown.

### FINEST GREEN PEAS

HAL BRAND. ALL DIRECTIONS ON SIDE.

### The Frontenac Breweries, Limited

MONTREAL

### NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL COMPANY LIMITED.

New Glasgow, Nova Scotia. Western Steel Sales Office. Room 14, Windsor Hotel, Montreal.

### SHERWOOD CONSTRUCTION COMPANY LIMITED

General Contractors. Harbor Commissioners' Building. TORONTO.

### DOMINION DRESS MANUFACTURING Co.

Manufacturers of LADIES' DRESSES ONLY. New Wilder's Building. MONTREAL. 323 Biscay Street.

### The News Pulp & Paper Co. Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF PULP AND PAPER. MONTREAL, QUE.

### Insist on GOOYEAR WELTS

When Purchasing Your FOOTWEAR

### ST. MAURICE PAPER COMPANY, LTD.

BOARD OF TRADE BLDG.—MONTREAL. MANUFACTURERS OF GROUND WOOD LUMBER. SULPHITE and KRAFT PULP. NEWSPRINT PAPER. CLAPBOARDS. SHINGLES. MILLS AT Cape Madeleine—Three Rivers—Charlemagne. St. Gabriel de Brandon—Montcalm.

### There is but one "Slater Shoe."

The sole indication of a shoe is indicated by three words in a slate frame "THE SLATER SHOE"

### STEAM COAL

CENTURY COAL COMPANY, LIMITED. 310 Dominion Express Bldg. MONTREAL.

### For Soup or a Vegetable

Cheaper than Canned Peas. Tender & Tasty. Canadian Grown.

### FINEST GREEN PEAS

HAL BRAND. ALL DIRECTIONS ON SIDE.

### The Frontenac Breweries, Limited

MONTREAL

### THE CANADIAN BAG COMPANY, LIMITED.

Jute and Cotton Bags, Hessian, Burlaps, Buckrams, Paddings, Twines, etc. Head Office: 427 St. Patrick Street, Montreal. Branches: Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

### GROUP INSURANCE

Group Insurance is the biggest thing that life insurance has ever done for labor. It is issued in Canada by the SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

### CONSULT F. H. HOPKINS & CO., Limited

Head Office: Montreal. Branch: Toronto. When in Need of RAILWAY CONTRACTORS' AND MARINE SUPPLIES.

### JOLIETTE CASTINGS & FORGINGS, Limited

Steel and Manganese Castings. TRANSPORTATION BUILDING. MONTREAL. Works: JOLIETTE, QUE.



# Industrial Review From Many Sources



## Going and Growing



Nothing goes like money when it goes. Nothing grows like money when it grows. Perhaps you have tried letting it go. Why not try letting it grow? You can start a Savings Account with as little as \$1.—and add to it weekly or monthly in sums of \$1. and upwards.

### THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Head Office: Montreal. Established 1864.  
391 Branches in Canada extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

**Stinson-Reeb Builders' Supply Co., Limited**  
If It's Building Material We Have It.  
Also Steam Coal.  
903 REEB BUILDING, MONTREAL.

**REGAL SHOE COMPANY LIMITED,**  
"Union made" high grade Shoes for Men.  
472-4 Bathurst Street, TORONTO.

**J. & T. BELL, LIMITED,**  
Makers of Fine Footwear.  
160 Inspector Street, MONTREAL.

**The Brading Breweries, Ltd.**  
173 Hotel De Ville St., Hull, Que.  
and  
461 Wellington St., Ottawa, Ont.

**Canadian VICKERS, Limited**  
Shipbuilders and Engineers.  
MONTREAL.

Manufacturers of HIGHEST GRADE  
BLEACHED SULPHITE PULP.  
**RIORDON COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
MONTREAL, QUE.

**OLD COUNTRY PASSAGES PREPAID**  
Get particulars of our booking system for relatives, prospective bride friends, or yourselves to Canada.  
We secure passports, guarantee passages and assure special attention during entire voyage. All Classes—All Classes.  
The Jules Hone Travel Agency, 9 St. Lawrence Boulevard, Montreal. Phone Main 3905, 3928, 4097.

**WM. RUTHERFORD & SONS CO., Ltd.**  
Lumber, all kinds—Beaver Board—Doors and Windows—Descriptive Catalogues on Request.  
ATWATER & NOTRE DAME STREETS, MONTREAL.

**CANADIAN FUR AUCTION SALES CO., Limited.**  
CAPITAL \$5,000,000.00.  
Commissioners—Importers—Exporters.  
122 LAGAUCHETIERE ST. WEST, MONTREAL.

Tel. Main 1352-2686.  
**Cunningham & Wells, Limited**  
Cartage Contractors.  
Office, 31 COMMON STREET, MONTREAL.

**The Henry McMullen Company, Limited**  
Manufacturers of  
MCMULLEN BLOUSES  
282 St. Catherine West, MONTREAL.

**SADLER & HAWORTH**  
Tanners and Manufacturers of Oak Leather Belting.  
MONTREAL TORONTO  
11 Wilm Street, 35 Wellington Street, East.

**Perrin's** **Kayser's** **Radium**  
**Gloves** **Silk Gloves** **Hosiery**

THE BEST GOOD SHOE—  
**Inovictus**  
GEORGE A. SLATER, LTD.  
MONTREAL, QUE.

## LLOYD GEORGE'S SOLUTION FOR UNEMPLOYMENT

Emigration Within the Empire Meets With Little Favor in Canada.

"We may have to face the problem of emigration within the Empire," declared Premier Lloyd George in his speech on unemployment in the British House of Commons last week.

In the course of his speech the Prime Minister said the matter would be discussed with Dominion Premiers at the Imperial Conference next year.

"When you meet Canadians," continued the Premier, "they are very angry if you refer to Canada's hard winter. They say their winter is the most cheerful time of relaxation and leisure. There will be winters and summers in trade and employment whatever we do, but it would be a great thing if we were able to have our winters as the Canadians do, and to see, at any rate, it was not a winter in which honest men who had done their best to serve their country were thrown with their families into the cold to starve."

The Canadian Government's attitude is Premier Lloyd George's proposal of emigration from the British Isles to the overseas Dominions as a remedy for the grave conditions of unemployment in the Old Country, will be considered officially only when the matter is broached in that way. In the discussion here, however, the prospect of such wholesale immigration is not regarded as all with favor.

As far as farmers, farm laborers and female domestics are concerned the door is open, assuming that those coming under such headings apply themselves strictly to those lines when they get here. With regard to labor generally, skilled and unskilled, it is very apparent that the situation already is acute. Canada's unemployment problem as it is rather extensive and any policy likely to intensify it would naturally enlist no support.

If a conference of Premiers is held in London in the spring, and successive announcements are whether it will be held are conflicting, the whole question will come up, and, meanwhile, or whenever the question is broached, the Government's official attitude will be determined.

At present, however, the whole disposition is to invite the coming only of people for the land or for domestic service and to discourage others.

## COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA BROUGHT TO DEAD STOP IN BRITAIN

Recent Judgment Delivered in London Courts Clarifies Legal Position of Russia From British Point of View.

Sir Robert Horne in his statement in the British House of Commons, last week, on trading relations with Russia, referred to a judgment delivered in the London courts recently by Justice Roche, which is important as clarifying the legal position from the English viewpoint as regards the Russian Soviet Government. The facts of the case heard by Justice Roche were that timber belonging to a Russian firm was confiscated in 1918 by the Soviet. In August this year, Krassin, the Soviet's commercial agent, in Great Britain, disposed of this timber by contract to a firm in England.

When part of the goods arrived in England, the original owners claimed it and by Justice Roche's judgment were declared to be the owners. This contract was made under seal of "the agents of the Soviet," and the judgment invalidates all such contracts made by

Krassin or on his behalf, if it can be proved that the goods in question had been seized by the Soviet from their rightful owners or even if produced on the soil from which the real owners have been expropriated and exported as Soviet property.

The point to be decided by Justice Roche was if the Soviet declared that the goods were theirs, was that decree valid in Britain? The British Government had never recognized the Soviet Government, which in England, therefore, had no legal status. Its power to seize property was not, therefore, allowed.

The legal correspondent of "The Morning Post" discussing this says: "Assuming that Krassin can only dispose of confiscated goods, his efforts and those of the people in this country who are arguing for recognition of commercial relations with Russia are brought to a dead stop. The only practical way in which the judgment can be neutralized is by the British Government formally recognizing the Russian Soviet as a de jure Government."

## CANADIAN GOVT ANSWERS MIGRATION COMMISSION'S QUESTIONNAIRE

Reference was made in these columns recently to the appointment by the International Labor Organization of a commission to study the question of regulating emigration and immigration and protecting the interests of wage earners not residing in their own country. The Migration Commission has been organized under the chairmanship of Viscount Owe, British Government delegate. No meetings of the commission have been held, but a questionnaire, addressed by the director of the International Labor Office to the Governments of the different countries who are members of the International Labor Organization, has been received by the Dominion Government.

The replies of the Canadian Government to this questionnaire were forwarded during October through Mr. J. Obed Smith, the Superintendent of Immigration in London, and the Canadian Government representative on the commission, says the Labor Gazette.

The questionnaire referred to deals with three different points:

(1) The actual position of immigration and emigration in the respective countries, including statistical returns showing movements of populations.

(2) The existing legislation and regulations in the respective countries.

(3) Questions intended to bring out an expression of the views of the respective countries on the question of the legislation of the different countries, equality of treatment of foreign workers, and international co-ordination of effort for the protection of immigrants through the International Labor Office.

## CANADIAN PANEL FOR LABOR CONFERENCE

Appointed in Conformance With Terms of Peace Treaty.

In conformance with the terms of the Peace Treaty, the Government has appointed Right Hon. Mr. Justice Duff, of the Supreme Court, Ottawa; Mr. S. R. Parsons, of the British American Oil Company, Toronto, and Mr. Joseph Gibbons, business manager of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, of Toronto division, to be Canadian representatives on the panel from which a commission of enquiry would be chosen. Articles 411 and 413 of the Peace Treaty relating to action which may be taken in the event of a member of the International Labor Conference failing to observe the terms of a convention ratified by such member, provides that the governing body may apply for the appointment of a commission of enquiry to deal with the situation. Each member of the conference is empowered to appoint three persons of industrial experience, one representative of employees, one of employers, and one of independent standing, to the panel from which the three persons to constitute the commission would be chosen.

It is pointed out that there is no dispute at the present time necessitating the appointment of such a commission, and even if such should exist, none of the Canadian appointees would necessarily be called to sit on the commission, the large number of nations in the conference making unlikely that Canada would have, at most, more than one member on the commission. It is considered desirable, however, that the Canadian members of the panel should be chosen.

It is pointed out that there is no dispute at the present time necessitating the appointment of such a commission, and even if such should exist, none of the Canadian appointees would necessarily be called to sit on the commission, the large number of nations in the conference making unlikely that Canada would have, at most, more than one member on the commission. It is considered desirable, however, that the Canadian members of the panel should be chosen.

"It's good taste and good sense to insist on  
**DENT'S**

**DOMINION WIRE ROPE**  
"MADE IN CANADA" by  
**THE DOMINION WIRE ROPE CO. LIMITED**  
Head Office—Montreal. Branches—Toronto, Winnipeg.

**The Smith Marble & Construction Co., Limited**  
Marbles, Slates, Terrazzo, Tiles, Mosaics.  
MONTREAL, QUE.

**McCUTCHEON WAIST CO., Ltd.**  
MANUFACTURERS  
323 ST. JAMES STREET MONTREAL Telephone Main 1540

**The Linde Canadian Refrigeration Co. Ltd.**  
37 St. Peter St., Montreal.  
ICE MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINERY.  
Branches: Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver.

CANADA'S LEADING HOTEL  
**"THE WINDSOR"**  
DOMINION SQUARE MONTREAL  
Headquarters for Conventions, Banquets, Private Dances, Receptions and Social Events.

**Dominion Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.**  
Montreal, Que.

**E. G. M. Cape & Co., Limited**  
Engineers and Contractors,  
Head Office, 920 NEW BIRKS BLDG., MONTREAL.

**DECHAUX FRERES, Limited**  
Cleaners and Dyers Nettoyeurs & Teinturiers  
Branches—Succ. 197-710 St. Catherine E.  
Works—Ateliers, 651 to 661 Montcalm St.  
MONTREAL. PHONE E. 5000.

**Lowndes**  
"The Clothes with a National Reputation for Style and Quality."  
THE LOWNDES COMPANY, Ltd.  
Toronto.

**Railway Industrial and Marine Supplies**  
Mechanical and Electrical.  
**International Machinery & Supply Co., Ltd.**  
421 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

**Come for a Glorious Boat Trip**  
COMMENCE your boat-trip-holiday at Lewiston, where one of our luxurious appointed steamers will proceed with your train. Thence across Lake Ontario to Toronto—through the Thousand Islands and the Rapids, to the Cities of Montreal and Quebec. Such is the route of the trip from

**"Niagara to the Sea"**  
terminating in the canyon-like scenery of the Saguenay. We approach Cape Henry, a towering mass of rock that looks down upon us in isolated grandeur, making our craft look like a microscopic organism in some spectral picture.

Our steamer traverses a little bay, and we gaze spellbound at Cape Trinity—the lowest of its three elevations, graced by a huge statue of the Virgin—which for 20 years has gazed with seeming compassion on the waters below—impervious to the elements, a thank-offering of a devout Catholic.

These mightiest of all the promontories that tower above the dark waters of the majestic Saguenay, form a fitting climax to a trip that has no equal for awe-inspiring grandeur and panoramic charm.

Send to postpaid for illustrated booklet, map and guide to JOHN F. FISHER, Passenger Traffic Mgr., Canada Steamship Lines, 200 E. & O. Bldg., Montreal, Canada.

**CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES, LIMITED**

**KING GEORGE'S NAVY**  
Plug Chewing Tobacco

Is a satisfactory chew. Deliciously sweet and juicy; non-irritating to the mouth and tongue, everybody enjoys it.

**LINGERING FLAVOR**

**CHEW KING GEORGE'S NAVY**

**THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA**  
INCORPORATED 1869.

With our chain of 695 Branches throughout Canada, the West Indies, etc., we offer a complete banking service to the business public. There is a

**SAVINGS DEPARTMENT**  
at every branch.

Capital Paid Up and Reserves ..... \$ 35,000,000  
Total Resources ..... \$587,000,000

**Experience Counts**

There is probably no branch of building in which experience counts for so much as roofing. Into every roof we build goes a practical experience of over 63 years. Roofing built by us 25 years ago on some of the finest residences in Montreal are today giving good service. Our rule has always been not how cheap but how durable.

**Geo. W. Reed & Co. Limited**  
37 St. Antoine Street, Phone, Main 987.  
MONTREAL.  
No. 152.

TEL. MAIN 175-5783  
**D. DONNELLY, Limited**  
Cartage Contractors  
Office—63 MURRAY STREET, MONTREAL.

**P. PASTENE & CO., LIMITED**  
340 St. Antoine St., MONTREAL.  
Macroni Manufacturers. Importers and Exporters.

**SWEATERS DE LUXE**  
**REGENT KNITTING MILLS, Limited**  
Montreal—and St. Jerome, Que.

**DOMINION TEX TILE CO., Limited**  
MONTREAL.  
MANUFACTURING—All lines of White and Grey Cottons, Prints, Sheetings, Shirtings, Fitted Cottons, Long Cloths, Cambrics, Docks, Sacks, Twills, Drills, Quilts, Bureau Covers, Towels and Towelling, Yarns, Blankets, Bags, Twines and numerous other lines used by manufacturers in rubber and other trades.

**THE MONTREAL SHIRT & OVERALL CO., Limited** - - - MONTREAL  
SHIRTS—OVERALLS—OUTING PANTS.

**CANADA BOARD CO. Limited**  
Manufacturers of  
ALL GRADES OF PAPERBOARDS.  
2 Selgneur St., Montreal, P.Q. Main 7102. Private Exchange.  
Mills at Montreal, P.Q. and Frankford, Ont.

**FRASER, BRACE & COMPANY, Limited**  
Contracting Engineers.  
83 Craig Street West Montreal.

**HERCULES**  
Always insist upon securing  
Negliges and Work Shirts, House  
Dresses, Gingham Street Dresses,  
High-Grade Silk Blouses, Girls'  
Dresses, Boys' Wash Suits, etc.  
manufactured by The Hercules  
Garment Company Ltd.  
Factories—Montreal and  
Louisville P. Q.

**STEAM COAL** **GAS COAL**  
**THE CANADIAN IMPORT CO.**  
219 Board of Trade Bldg., MONTREAL.  
83 Dalhousie St., QUEBEC.  
540 Leader-News Bldg., CLEVELAND, Ohio.

**COAL** **GEORGE HALL COAL CO. OF CANADA - Limited**  
211 McGill Street Montreal, Que.

**The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., LIMITED.**  
Makers of the Famous  
**Royal Household**  
and other high grade hard spring wheat flours.  
The Largest Millers in the British Empire.  
Montreal, Fort William, Winnipeg, Medicine Hat.  
Daily capacity, 21,750 barrels.